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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. III

NEW YORK, AUGUST 1, 1917

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No. 47

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New York, N. Y.

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Table of Contents

EDITORIALS—

Drug Trade Wins a Victory.....	3
Buying for the Red Cross.....	4
Alas, Poor Yorick—The Jobber.....	4
Outlook for Dyestuffs.....	4

NEWS—

American Chemical Society's Plans For Meeting in Boston, Sept. 11-13.....	5
Italy Needs American Chemicals.....	5
England Importing Indian Opium.....	6
Export Control List Indefinite.....	6
Research Work in England.....	7
Exports of Chemicals in 1916 Compared with 1912, By Dr. Thomas H. Norton.....	7

Stocks of Opium in Hongkong.....	7
History of the Dyestuffs Struggle.....	8
Spread of the Metric System.....	8
Drug and Chemical Notes.....	9
London Drug Stocks Low.....	10
Speakers at the Chemical Exposition.....	10
Trade Notes and Personals.....	13
New Incorporations	30
Foreign Trade Opportunities.....	31
Quotations on Chemical Stocks.....	31

MARKET REVIEWS—

London Cable.....	11
Drugs and Chemicals.....	11-12
Heavy Chemicals.....	14-15
Colors and Dyestuffs.....	16-17

PRICE QUOTATIONS—

Drugs, Chemicals, etc., in Original Packages.....	18
Jobbers' Prices Current.....	24
Soap Makers' Materials.....	23

IMPORTS

DRUG TRADE WINS A VICTORY

Quick action by the leading drug associations resulted in reconsideration of the Senate bill imposing a double tax on alcohol. The clause to which the trade objected has been stricken out. Section 304 provided for a tax of \$1.10 on each proof gallon of distilled spirits on hand, whether in its original condition or mixed or combined with any other article, if intended for sale. The retailer was to be taxed on all quantities on hand in excess of 50 gallons and all other persons, corporations, co-partnerships, etc., on their entire stock.

The informal meeting at Atlantic City, ten days ago, in which the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Proprietary Association of America, the National Association of Retail Druggists, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association and the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists joined interests to protest against the double taxation carried its point as soon as the facts were understood in Washington.

Protests were sent by each association to the Senate Finance Committee and to Senators individually. The Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation also joined in the protest. At the meeting on Tuesday, July 24, Howell W. Foster, of Schieffelin & Co., said that the chemist of the firm said it would take three or four men a week to determine the amount of alcohol on hand.

The victory demonstrates the value of organization. Within a few days the secretaries of the various associations were able to get together representative men in the trade and it was their sense of public duty and willingness to sacrifice their personal business for the benefit of others that made success possible. Here are the names of the men to whom credit is due:

American Drug Manufacturers' Association—Charles J. Lynn, B. L. Murray, R. R. Patch, R. C. Stofer, Charles S. Merrell, Charles M. Woodruff and W. J. Woodruff.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association—C. Mahlon Kline, W. R. Crounse, F. E. Holliday.

American Pharmaceutical Association—J. W. England, of Philadelphia.

Manufacturing Perfumers' Association—A. B. Calisher, of New York, treasurer of the association.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association—Richard H. Bond.

National Association of Retail Druggists—Samuel C. Henry, Eugene C. Brokmeyer.

Proprietary Association of America—Harry B. Thompson, F. A. Blair and G. H. Fernald.

American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists—George C. Hall and B. L. Maltby.

Undoubtedly other members of these associations were ready and willing to fight the unjust taxation and would have attended the meeting at Atlantic City if they had been notified in time, but these are the men whose prompt response to the call saved hundreds of thousands of dollars for the drug trade.

BUYING FOR THE RED CROSS

Frank B. Gifford, head of the purchasing department of Armour & Co., who buys for the Red Cross, is facing a stupendous task. The Red Cross needs tons of drugs and immense supplies of gauze for bandages, and thousands of bolts of sheeting and other material for use in the hospitals. It is fortunate that the drug trade mobilized its forces and systemized the Government method of buying before this call for supplies came.

This is a central bureau in Washington with thirteen subsidiary divisional bureaus. When Mr. Gifford makes his purchases they will be distributed among the divisional bureaus and by these bureaus distributed to chapters as needed.

W. H. McLaren and Otto T. Bannard are the directors of the branch supply service depot at New York. Other heads of depots are: W. G. Evans, Denver; Frank A. Bovey, Minneapolis; A. B. C. Dehrmann, San Francisco; A. Sprague, 2d, Chicago; Seymen Morris, Jr., Chicago; John L. Grandin, Boston; Ass G. Candler, Jr., Atlanta; J. A. Baillargeon, Seattle; H. F. Alexander, Tacoma; Horace M. Swope, St. Louis; H. R. Labouisse, New Orleans.

Not only will all Red Cross buying be centralized, but all material used by the Red Cross will be standardized according to the specifications prepared by the new bureau of standards. Weights for cloths used for pajamas, as well as the stitches, will be prescribed. Even the needles used in knitting will be handled in this large-scale fashion. Inspectors are also being assigned to the divisional bureaus to go over the finished articles and see that they meet the prescribed specifications.

OUTLOOK IN DYESTUFFS

The textile journals are agitating the question of short contracts for dyes with the idea that prices will decline. It is a false hope, we believe, but if the mill men who have always opposed adequate tariff protection for dyestuff manufacturers prefer to buy in the open market why not let them try the plan. Spot goods are sometimes hard to find and it might cost the textile mills more in the end.

This agitation for cheaper dyes indicates the situation which the dye industry must face after the war. Deep in the heart of every consumer is the desire to start competition and there is little doubt that the textile manufacturers hope, perhaps secretly, that the Germans will be in the field again in a few years. The critical situation when the supplies from Germany were cut off and American manufacturers came to the rescue and invested millions without any assurance as to the future of the industry has become history and sentiment has no part in business.

"ALAS, POOR YORICK!"

A gloomy picture of the jobber's position in trade is drawn by *Drug Topics* in a recent issue, but fortunately the artist employed to illustrate the article had a sense of humor and one is relieved to learn that the jobber is still with us. The fact that three wholesale drug houses have retired from business in the past year should not discourage the author of the article. Perhaps they had made so much money they were ashamed to remain in the business.

When the writer of the article represents the jobber carrying the Patent Medicine Old Man of the Sea on his back and declares that a discount of ten and five on proprietaries is too little and that no business man in the United States is as poorly paid as the drug jobber he paints a strong picture. The tears which perhaps have already

started gush forth in torrents when the reader sees the jobber with his head through a hole in a canvas, such as they have at Coney Island, and the manufacturer, the retailer, the commission man and the consumer throwing balls at his bald pate. To end the sad story the banker is represented as the grave digger in "Hamlet," with the skulls of drug jobbers in his hands, and saying: "Alas, Poor Yoricks, I knew them well."

GENERAL CHEMICAL EARNINGS

For six months ending June 30, 1917, General Chemical Co. reports a surplus of \$4,952,689 applicable to the common stock, equivalent to \$31.47 a share, against \$35.18 a share the year before.

General Chemical Co.'s total earnings of \$5,408,938 are equal to approximately double the dividend requirements of the company for the whole of 1917. Although earnings show a slight decrease as compared with 1916 this is largely due to the increased common dividend and also increased insurance.

Total profits for the past three months amounted to \$2,740,978 as compared with \$2,970,101 for corresponding period of 1916. Dividends and insurance amounted to \$617,777, an increase of nearly \$200,000 as compared with corresponding three months, leaving a balance for the three months' operations of \$2,123,201, a decrease of \$392,117, as compared with last year.

Earnings of the General Chemical Co. for the six months ending June 30, 1917, compared with the corresponding periods of previous years, are as follows.

	1917	1916	1915
Total profits	\$5,408,938	\$5,864,030	\$2,358,468
Insurance fund	150,000	60,000	110,000
Balance	\$5,408,938	\$5,804,030	\$2,243,468
Pfd. dividends	456,249	456,249	456,249
Balance	* \$4,952,689	\$5,347,781	\$1,787,219
Common dividends	629,304	393,318	342,012
Depreciation	1,000,000	1,000,000	350,000
Surplus	\$3,323,385	\$3,954,463	\$1,095,207

*Equivalent to \$31.47 a share earned in the six months period on \$15,732,900 common stock, against \$35.18 a share the year previous.

DYES FOR INDIGO COLORS

Mill chemists of the textile industry held a conference with Paymaster George R. Venable, U. S. N., of the Provisions and Clothing Depot of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, last week, to consider the best means of meeting the color tests for dark blue fabrics.

It was the opinion of the meeting that the only class of color at present available in the quantity required which will stand the soap tests and not change too much in artificial light is the galloxyanine class, and that it is advisable that goods properly dyed to shade with this class of color be regarded as equaling a minimum standard of fastness for Navy Department goods.

The recommendation was made that any colors available or which may become available and which may give greater fastness to exposure than this galloxyanine class, having no other objectionable features, be used.

It was declared that no known color will equal in severe light exposure cloth dyed by the standard indigo Navy Department specifications.

PLANS OF THE DUPONT COMPANY

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company has purchased land at Haskell, N. J., adjoining its powder plant, and will begin the erection of a plant for the manufacture of dyes. A. D. Chambers who has been in charge of the experimental work in the du Pont laboratories has been commissioned to supervise the making of colors.

It is reported that the du Pont Company will manufacture alizarine, synthetic indigo, eosine, rhodamines, azo colors, sulphur colors and vat colors. It is understood that the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company has established commercial relations with the British Dyes, Ltd., Societe Nationale des Matieres Colorantes, and the Italian National Dyestuff Company. This combination of interests will compete with German dye manufacturers in the markets of the world.

**AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY PLANS
FOR MEETING IN BOSTON SEPT. 11-13**

**Programme Will be Devoted to the Work of Chemists
for the Government and in War Industries—Entertainment Features to be Limited.**

The September meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in the buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Charles River Road, Cambridge, Mass., September 11, 12 and 13. The Northeastern Section has been requested by the directors to omit the usual annual banquet and excursions, and to prepare a programme characterized by simplicity and seriousness, and bearing as fully as possible on questions concerning the activities of chemists—both in the Government service and in the industries during the war.

Society headquarters will be at the Hotel Lenox at the corner of Boylston and Exeter Streets.

The use of the Engineers' Club, at the corner of Arlington street and Commonwealth avenue, will be extended to all members of the Society.

The following are the chairmen of local committees: Executive—H. P. Talbot, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Finance—A. D. Little, 93 Broad Street, Boston, Massachusetts; Registration—K. L. Mark, Simmons College, Brookline, Massachusetts; Entertainment—R. S. Williams, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Press and Publicity—R. W. Neff, 22 India Sq., Boston, Massachusetts; Entertainment of Ladies—Mrs. A. D. Little.

The general programme is as follows:

Monday, September 10

4.00 p.m.—Council Meeting, Engineers' Club.
7.00 p.m.—Dinner to the Council at the Engineers' Club (tendered by the Northeastern Section).

Tuesday, September 11.

10.00 a.m.—General Meeting of the Society in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Address of Welcome—Dr. R. C. MacLaurin, President Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Response—Julius Stieglitz, President American Chemical Society.

General Papers.

2.00 p.m.—General Conference on Chemistry and Chemistry in Warfare, opened by William H. Nichols, Chairman Committee on Chemicals, Council of National Defense.
Marston T. Bogert, Chairman Chemistry Committee, National Research Council.

5.00 p.m.—Harbor trip to Hotel Pemberton, where an informal shore dinner and smoker will be held.

Wednesday, September 12

Morning—Conferences of Divisions; Afternoon—Divisional Meetings; Evening—President's Address, Huntington Hall, Rogers Building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boylston Street.

Thursday, September 13

Morning and Afternoon—Divisional Meetings.

The usual meetings, including the annual election of officers will be held by all the Divisions, and by the Rubber Chemistry Section, with the following special programme:

Physical and Inorganic and Organic Divisions will hold a joint conference on Wednesday morning, September 12.
Division of Industrial Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Wednesday, September 12. Conference on "The Industrial Chemist in War Time."

Division of Organic Chemistry will hear and discuss the report of the Committee on "The Supply of Organic Chemicals for Research During the War," by the Chairman, C. S. Hudson.

Division of Pharmaceutical Chemistry—Conference on "Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Future," opened by L. F. Kehler. Papers on the composition of plant drugs or any of their constituents, the composition of volatile oils, etc., are appropriate to the programme of this division and papers on pharmacological testing.

The Fertilizer Division will have papers of unusual interest dealing with the fertilizer situation of to-day in relation to the chemical methods employed in the analysis

of fertilizers, sampling of fertilizers, etc. A conference where the papers previously read will be freely discussed and general conditions affecting the fertilizer business from a chemical standpoint will close the meeting.

Division of Biological Chemistry. The sessions of the Biochemical Division include for Wednesday a special programme concerning "Enzymes and Their Action."

Division of Water, Sewage and Sanitation will hold a conference on "Sanitation in Warfare."

ITALY NEEDS AMERICAN CHEMICALS

Opportunity for Manufacturers of Acids, Sulphates, Oxides, Carbonates and Nitrates—United States Supplies Caustic Soda—Sulphate of Copper in Demand.

The chemical trade of Italy is mentioned by Consul F. T. F. Dumont of Florence in a report made to the Department of Commerce. He says:

Until Italy's entrance into the war, the trade in acids, sulphates, oxides, carbonates, nitrates, etc., was with Germany. The war forced Italy to manufacture many articles, but a large market will be open at the close of hostilities, and American manufacturers will have an excellent opportunity.

Imports of oleic acid before the war averaged 6,300 short tons, of which the United States furnished about 330 tons. Imports in 1916 were 6,000 tons, of which the United States supplied 2,750. American houses have captured the trade formerly done with Belgium, Holland and Germany, as well as half of that formerly done with France.

The United States has furnished practically none of the oxalic, salicylic, and sulphuric acids demanded by this market, and an opening should exist in these. It has gained control of the market for caustic soda, supplying two-thirds of all imports. Italy has zinc mines and should be able to furnish its own oxide of zinc. This it is doing to a certain extent and imports of this article have fallen to one-half of prewar amounts. The actual quantity shipped from the United States in 1916 was practically the same as in former years, but it now represents 50 per cent of all imports.

There is an important market in crude carbonate of soda, prewar imports having averaged 52,000 tons per year, of which the United States supplied practically none, while Great Britain and France furnished between them 45,000 tons. Out of 50,000 tons imported in 1916, more than 7,000 tons came from United States. Prewar imports of the silicates of potassium and sodium averaged 5,000 tons, none from the United States. In 1916, out of 4,200 tons imported, Great Britain supplied 2,000 tons, and the United States 1,200 tons, the former imports from Germany and Belgium having been split between them. The United States also furnished more than 4,000 tons of salts of ammonia, which is 50 per cent of all imports.

Some efforts should be made by American manufacturers to capture a share of the trade in imports of sulphate of copper. The demand is always heavy, and averages about 33,000 tons per year, practically all of which has come from Great Britain. Imports have been light during the war, and there will be extraordinary demands from Italy after the war. An entering wedge has been driven, as 1,600 tons out of the 7,000 imported in 1916 came from the United States.

A list of dealers in chemical and pharmaceutical products in the Florence consular district may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, its direct or co-operative offices. Refer to file No. 88476.

In Austria lactic acid is being substituted for vinegar which is unobtainable. Alcohol cannot be obtained by Vienna chemists for the manufacture of medicinal compounds in larger quantities than 10 litres per week, although the requirements are two or three times as much. A trade paper says sodium-sulphate lye from wood pulp yields alcohol and that the German Government is looking into the matter. A dozen or more factories similar to the one at Konigsberg, at which the discovery was made, are to be established in different places.

ENGLAND IMPORTING INDIAN OPIUM

May Supplant Supplies of Turkey Opium for Medicinal Purposes—Crop Sent to China Heretofore for Smoking—Improvements Planned.

One of the most pressing problems awaiting solution in India is that of adapting the opium produced there for medicinal purposes. Formerly the great bulk of the drug was exported to China, but that trade has now ceased entirely, and the contingent loss to the Indian revenue, amounting to several million pounds per annum, remains to be made good. Meanwhile, the exportation of so-called "Turkey" opium from Asia Minor, which usually supplies the world with most of the opium used for medicinal purposes, has been interrupted by the great war, and stocks of Turkish opium in England are now almost exhausted. It is not surprising, therefore, that the possibility of utilizing the surplus opium produced in India as a substitute for the Turkish drug should have suggested itself to the Indian authorities.

For many years past it has been the opinion of persons competent to judge that there is no reason why India, instead of Turkey, should not supply the whole world with medicinal opium; but official support of this view was lacking so long as the exportation to China continued without let or hindrance. Not unnaturally, perhaps, it was felt that there was not sufficient justification for any change in methods that might be involved in producing opium fit for general medicinal purposes, so long as China was prepared to take almost the entire Indian output of a product which the experience of many years had proved to be well adapted for the purposes to which it was usually put. Accordingly, Turkey was permitted to continue to hold its monopoly of the supply of medicinal opium, whilst the Persian product was imported into England to meet the requirements of manufacturers of opium alkaloids. For, not only was the Indian drug considered unsuitable for general medicinal purposes, it was also unable to compete with Persian opium because of its lower morphine content.

Some encouragement to the use of Indian opium for medicinal purposes was held out by the British Pharmacopoeia permitting the use of any suitable variety of opium for preparing the tincture and the extract, provided that the drug contains not less than 7.5 per cent of morphine. This concession, however, has until recently failed to achieve its purpose, so far as Indian opium is concerned, not because it has been found impossible to produce a variety of the drug which is suitable in other respects, but because of the undoubted existence of prejudice. Fortunately, there are distinct signs of this prejudice against the Indian drug being likely to disappear in the near future, and it remains to be seen if there will be any complaint of unsuitability heard from quarters where Indian opium may be used for the manufacture of medicinal preparations other than alkaloids.

The fact that more than two thousand cases of Indian opium have been imported into England since the outbreak of war, despite its low morphine content, would seem to indicate that it is gradually making its way into favor. After the war, however, the position will be very different, owing to the inevitable fall in prices if and when the market is reopened for supplies of Turkish opium, unless in the meantime there has been further improvement in the Indian product. Increase in the percentage of morphine is the chief improvement required, coupled, if possible with a decrease in the percentage of narcotine.—(From *The Indianaman*)

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES OF SWANSEA

Swansea, Wales, is an important center of the chemical industry in Great Britain. Consul M. K. Moorhead of Swansea writes to the Department of Commerce that the chemicals manufactured in the Swansea district are sulphuric acid, oxalic acid, nickel sulphate, nickel ammonia sulphate, and fertilizers. Practically the whole supply of sulphuric acid is consumed locally by the tin-plate factories. Some of the chemicals are manufactured as by-products or in connection with the smelting of tin, copper, and zinc ores. The principal chemicals imported, mostly raw products, are sulphur ore, pyrites, coprolites, mineral phosphates,

brimstone, salt, and nitrates, while exports consist principally of superphosphates and other fertilizers, alkali, arsenic, and copperas.

According to the preliminary statement of the Swansea Harbor Trust, 116,695 tons of sulphur ores, pyrites, salt, and chemicals were imported into Swansea during the year ended December 31, 1916, while the exports of alkali, superphosphates, arsenic, and other chemicals from Swansea during 1916 amounted to 13,110 tons.

EXPORT CONTROL LIST INDEFINITE

Secretary Redfield Requested to Make a Ruling Regarding Soap—G. Van Werveke Says Restrictions Should Apply to Raw Materials, Not Finished Products.

G. Van Werveke, export manager, P. C. Tomson & Company, manufacturers of soap, lye, soap powder and cleanser, has written to Secretary Wm. C. Redfield, Department of Commerce, offering suggestions concerning the restrictions on the exportation of soap. His letter follows:

"There seems to be some uncertainty as to whether 'soap' is included in the export embargo list or not, and we therefore respectfully ask for a definite ruling in the matter.

"Neutral animal fats and vegetable oils contain glycerin as a base of connection with fatty acids, but in the use of these raw materials for the manufacture of soap the saponification of the neutral fats and oils relieves them of their glycerin and the resultant product, commonly called soap, consists of fatty acids plus caustic alkali, chemically combined. If, therefore, it should be intended to recover the fatty acids therefrom same could not be used for edible purposes or as a lubricant, as the latter must necessarily be neutral, otherwise they would not act upon the metal, as all acids, whether mineral or fatty, will do, and fatty acids when taken into the system attack the tissues and mucous membrane.

"Since the outbreak of the war the principal raw materials used in the manufacture of soap, such as animal fats and vegetable oils, have advanced extraordinarily, with the result that soap which formerly sold at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ per pound, to-day has to be sold at 10c in order to leave a small margin for profit for the manufacturer.

"In consequence of the high prices at which manufacturers have to sell their product, they are finding it increasingly difficult to retain their foreign trade. The foreign consumer, not being in a position to pay the high prices demanded for American soaps, is more and more buying locally made soaps in countries where soap factories exist. Furthermore, the high prices asked for soap are encouraging the establishment of new soap factories in foreign countries, and American manufacturers are consequently in danger of losing their export trade, which it has cost them years of work and many sacrifices to build up.

"An effectual embargo on fats, animal and vegetable oils could therefore only be welcomed by the soap manufacturers, as the restricted exportation of these raw materials would tend toward lowering their cost in this country. The demand for these raw materials, both for the manufacture of soap for local consumption and for export, would still exceed the supplies, even if their exportation were entirely cut off.

"Additional raw materials would thus be available for the finished product, with all-around beneficial effects; lower prices for the consumer; greater activity for the thousands of men employed in the soap industry; more favorable conditions for the further development of the soap export business.

"We would also lay particular stress on the fact that with the exportation of fats, animal and vegetable oils, there is lost to this country a corresponding percentage of the most valuable by-product obtained in the manufacture of soap, viz., the glycerin."

The Corn Products Refining Co., announces that in view of the present scarcity of corn and the uncertainty of obtaining it for immediate supply it is obliged to withdraw all its prices and sell its products on terms of market price on date of shipment, subject to delay.

URGES RESEARCH WORK IN ENGLAND

A. P. Fleming, of the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Makes Report on Progress Made in the United States Since the War.

The British Advisory Council has issued a memorandum on industrial research in the United States. This publication is the first of a series of pamphlets which, as announced in the committee's first report, it is intended to issue with the object of convincing British manufacturers that scientific research is a paying proposition. "In the United States of America," the report says, "in certain industries, there has been an earlier realization than in the United Kingdom of the considerable part which the systematic application of science has played in the rapid progress of German trade."

"Large American undertakings during the last twenty years have set up research laboratories in increasing numbers", and the object of the memorandum is to show British manufacturers something of the progress that the United States has made and to give some indication of the competition that awaits them in the future.

The memorandum was prepared by A. P. Fleming, M. I. E. E., by the courtesy of the directors of the British Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, as a result of a visit to the United States which he made last year and which he was allowed to extend for the purposes of this report.

In the light of his study of American developments Mr. Fleming suggests that the most important alternative schemes for the United Kingdom are:

- (a) Research laboratories in industrial works.
- (b) Research laboratories for a group of works in the same industry.
- (c) The centralization of research in the universities or colleges.
- (d) An imperial centralized laboratory for the whole industry."

The writer states that the purpose of the memorandum is twofold. It is intended primarily to furnish a record of some observations relating to industrial research as conducted in the United States. To this end descriptions are given of the laboratories in various works, and in educational, State and private institutions, with a statement of the endowment funds available, and a discussion of legislative and other influences tending towards the nationalization of research, and of the methods of selecting and training scientific investigators, and co-ordinating their activities and results. The experience so related suggests naturally the consideration of the United Kingdom's

position in similar matters, and to the account of what is being done in the United States a discussion in very general terms is subjoined, outlining some fundamental considerations which indicate the increasing necessity for research in this country, and offering some suggestions regarding the development of such work, and the relation which any comprehensive national scheme should bear to British industries and to research institutions in the overseas dominions. The war has disclosed in British industry an enormous latent capacity for adaptability to entirely new lines of manufacture, many of which have depended for their development upon scientific research, but research facilities are, as yet, disproportionate to the need, and there is an urgent call for the establishment of an organization which shall maintain the creative impulse given by the war.

HONGKONG OPIUM STOCKS

According to the Blue Book of the Colonial Government of Hongkong for 1916, just issued the stocks of opium in the colony and to a certain extent in Shanghai and other portions of the Chinese opium market were reduced but slightly during 1916. The figures from commercial sources heretofore published have been somewhat misleading in that stocks transferred to Shanghai were of Shanghai opium, and in fact the transactions were like taking stocks from one warehouse and placing them in another. The Blue Book says:

The clearances of certified opium from the colony during the past year were much reduced. After the first two months of the year the disturbances that took place in Kwangtung Province appear to have prevented the carrying out of the agreement which the Opium Combine entered into on October 1, 1915. The actual imports and exports of certified opium during the year are as follows

	Malwa	Patna	Ben's	Total
Imports	chests	31	4	35
Exports	do	111	72	263

Of these, however, the imports all came from Shanghai and of the total export of 263 chests 180 went to Shanghai. Very little therefore was done to reduce the actual stock of uncertified Indian opium held in Hongkong and Shanghai.

There were 641 chests of Persian opium imported during the year and 734 chests exported, of which 29 chests were to London and the remainder to Formosa.

There were 1,030 chests of uncertified Indian opium imported; 360 chests were imported by the Government monopoly, 500 chests were imported for the Macao opium farmer, and the remaining 170 chests were nominally intended for Mexico, but were returned to Calcutta.

There is practically no movement of the drug in the Hongkong market at present for any purpose or in any direction.

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS IN 1916 COMPARED WITH 1912

Compiled by DR. THOMAS H. NORTON

Continental Divisions	Europe		No. America		So. America		Asia		Africa	
	1912	1916	1912	1916	1912	1916	1912	1916	1912	1916
Articles										
Acids, sulphuric	lbs.	42,783,000	6,423,000	34,457,000	578,000	4,674,000	23,000	44,000		
" all other	\$	66,000	19,709,000	269,000	1,155,000	19,000	452,000	300	1,279,000	20 17,000
Alcohol, wood	gals.	1,475,000	1,283,000	37,000	86,000	100	30,000	50,000	41,000	70
Bark extracts for tanning	lbs.	142,000	3,971,000	231,000	1,556,000	60	103,000	21,000	210,000	20,000
Calcium carbide	lbs.	166,000	68,000	20,364,000	17,734,000	10,131,000	18,314,000	68,000	365,000	534,000 616,000
Copper sulphate		2,773,000	13,744,000	825,000	1,476,000	2,804,000	2,757,000			
Dyestuffs	\$	150,000	2,542,000	130,000	1,944,000	2,390	265,000	1,200	305,000	4,500
Petroleum jelly	\$	359,000	723,000	39,000	86,000	40,000	124,000	52,000	68,000	14,000 21,000
Roots, herbs, barks	\$	456,000	531,000	74,000	71,000	900	63,000	13,000	58,000	700 10,000
Soda and Sodium compounds *	\$		5,534,000		2,981,000		1,981,000		1,581,000	80,000
Miscellaneous chemicals	\$	1,584,000	32,417,000	5,242,000	11,966,000	1,040,000	4,456,000	530,000	5,890,000	215,000 255,000
Fertilizers,	long tons	400	10,000	61,000	112,000	360	1,120	1,550	50	150 2,000
Paints, dry colors	\$	450,000	669,000	213,000	531,000	46,000	183,000	36,000	93,000	9,000 28,000
" white lead	lbs.	14,101,000	20,996,000	1,013,000	1,633,000	62,000	3,451,000	7,000	253,000	30,000 128,000
" zinc oxide	"	29,671,000	22,382,000	2,892,000	8,134,000	1,600	344,000		305,000	8,000
Soap, toilet	\$	496,000	855,000	439,000	694,000	473,000	470,000	60,000	136,000	38,000 83,000
" common	lbs.	26,977,000	23,010,000	24,500,000	44,980,000	3,592,000	3,374,000	266,000	783,000	193,000 301,000

* No detailed record was kept in 1912 of the exports of sodium compounds as the quantities were insignificant. Even in 1915, the total value was less than one-quarter of the figure for 1916.

The exports to Oceania, including Australia and its states, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria and New Zealand, Samoa and the Society Islands, amounted to about \$5,387,000 in 1912 and over \$9,000,000 in 1916.

HISTORY OF THE DYESTUFFS STRUGGLE

Textile Manufacturers' Opposition to Tariff on Colors
Told in Book by I. F. Stone—Turned to American
Makers of Dyes When War Broke Out.

I. F. Stone, of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., has contributed a valuable review of the dyestuffs industry in the United States from August 1, 1914, to April 1, 1917, in his volume of addresses and articles just published. In the preface Mr. Stone says he believes the book will be of service to those societies, universities, libraries, etc., who wish a book of reference on the subject. It will be more than a reference book for students and scientists, because it contains estimates on the cost of making dyes in this country and gives comparisons with the cost of building and manufacturing in Germany. The tariff question is fully covered and the rates of duty since 1864 are given.

An interesting feature is the circular of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, dated September 1, 1914, in which the company explains that the delay in delivery of goods in some cases is due to "the overwhelming demand upon us for colors, due to the fact that customers who had not been buying from us turned to us at once when they could not get colors from their regular source of supply." Turning then to page 118 of Mr. Stone's book one will find a list of seventeen leading manufacturers of colored cotton goods signed to a petition to the Ways and Means Committee under date of December 20, 1908, protesting as consumers of coal tar dyes for coloring cotton fabrics against any advance in the rates of duty on coal tar dyes and colors. They were getting their supplies from Germany and were afraid the dyes would cost more if the duty was raised. These are the manufacturers who at once applied to the Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., (so known at the beginning of the war) for help and begged for supplies. The petition was signed by the following named:

Amoskeag Mfg. Co.,
F. C. Dumaine, Treasurer, Manchester, N. H.
Hamilton Mfg. Co.,
Franklin D. William, Assistant Treasurer, Lowell, Mass.
Pacific Mills,
Edwin F. Greene, Treasurer, Lawrence, Mass.
Massachusetts Cotton Mills,
Edward Lovering, Treasurer, Lowell, Mass.
Merrimack Mfg. Co.
Herbert Lyman, Treasurer, Lowell, Mass.
Cocheco Mfg. Co.
H. DeF. Lockwood, Treasurer, Dover, N. H.
American Printing Co.,
B. H. Borden, Treasurer, Fall River, Mass.
The United States Finishing Co.,
J. H. Wright, President, New York.
The Apponaug Co.,
J. H. Wright, President, Apponaug, R. I.
Garner & Co.,
Oscar Hutley, Vice-President, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Passaic Print Works,
Edward E. Poor, Treasurer, Passaic, N. J.
Arnold Print Works,
W. A. Gallup, Treasurer, North Adams, Mass.
Windsor Print Works,
D. A. Russell, General Manager, North Adams, Mass.
Renfrew Mfg. Co.,
Ira S. Ball, Assistant Treasurer, Adams, Mass.
Queen Dyeing Company,
B. J. Horton, Treasurer, Providence, R. I.
S. H. Greene & Sons Corporation,
Francis W. Greene, Treasurer, Riverpoint, R. I.
The Aspinook Co.,
L. Johnson, Treasurer, Jewett City, Conn.

In addition to the addresses delivered by Mr. Stone the volume contains contributions by Dr. B. C. Hesse, of the General Chemical Company, J. F. Schoellkopf, Dr. W. Beckers, Dr. Thomas H. Norton and articles written for various publications.

SPREAD OF THE METRIC SYSTEM

Geo. F. Kunz Tells of its Advantages for Firms Engaged in Foreign Trade

George F. Kunz, president of the American Metric Association, has written an article on the progress made by the association in its effort to obtain recognition for the international units of measure, weight and currency, in which he says that the gem dealers of the United States have adopted the metric system and an international metric carat. Speaking of the effect of the war, Dr. Kunz says:

The great demand for supplies of all kinds for the European nations has caused the introduction of the metric measurements in a large number of the factories within the United States. The increased demand for our goods in Europe and South America works in the same direction. Our manufacturers are learning the important lesson that if we wish to render the most effective service and increase our trade in foreign lands we must endeavor to conform to the standards and usages current therein.

A not unimportant step in the furtherance of the complete adoption of the metric system has recently been taken in the gem-dealers' industry. This concerns the adoption of an international metric carat. With some 36,000 jewelers in the United States, the good work necessarily performed in demonstrating the usefulness of the metric system will attract public attention to its signal merits.

As early as May 20, 1790, Thomas Jefferson, as Secretary of State, formulated a decimal system of weights and measures and embodied the scheme in a report. The adoption of the decimal system in our coinage, so ably advocated by Gouverneur Morris in 1782, probably caused Jefferson to favor its extension. Therefore in adopting the metric system we would only be realizing one of the brilliant and inspirational ideas of the most original thinker among the founders of our Republic.

The American Metric Association was organized, December 27, 1916, with the hearty co-operation and assistance of members of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association. Arthur P. Williams has served as treasurer from the beginning and Major Fred R. Drake is a leader on our executive committee. The National Wholesale Grocers' Association was the first organization member of the American Metric Association. We maintain an office to which all may come, telephone or write for accurate information regarding metric weights and measures and we desire to be of service in assisting all to understand the metric system.

I believe it entirely feasible to arrange legislation, either by optional use of the present double system of weights and measures for a certain term of years or by temporary exemption of certain types of machinery manufacture, so that the change can be made with a minimum amount of loss or trouble. Such work is a patriotic duty for all of us to-day.

We have before us the inspiring opportunity of uniting all trades and industries of the United States in the metric movement, and count on the continued support of your association and its individual members.

The Lane Wholesale Drug Corporation of Manhattan has been incorporated under the laws of New York with a capital stock of \$315,000. Incorporators, S. Crawford, A. Gold, R. D. Lane, 17 Madison Avenue.

The Jermax Chemical Company, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey by Charles Bradley of East Orange, Willard Nutler of Bloomfield, and Frank Van Winkle of Ridgewood.

The Nichols-Vost Chemical Company, of Buffalo, chemicals, drugs, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of New York with a capital stock of \$25,000. Incorporators: C. J. and D. G. Vost, W. C. Nichols, Buffalo.

Exports of quicksilver from Mexico to the United States during the three months ended June 30 were 13,164 pounds, valued at \$11,550. Of linaloe oil the exports during the same period were 8,219 pounds, value \$13,846; of chicle, 9,916 pounds value \$4,193; vanilla beans, 6,362 pounds, value \$22,947; jalap, 57,644 pounds, value \$5,108, saffron 743 pounds, value \$452.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

Under date of July 10, London advices say: "The impression is fairly general that the Government may in the near future exercise a closer control of drugs than they have done up to the present. It is a noteworthy fact that although the stocks of quinine have been reduced to a record low figure the price has been stationary for some time. Speculation in this drug has been entirely absent since the Government intervened, and in view of past experiences in this market it seems just to assume that were it not for the fact that the Government is keeping an eye on quinine the price would be far higher than it is at present."

A cable received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul General at Barcelona states that a Spanish royal order published on July 14 modifies the decree of July 5, by permitting the exportation of fine oils in barrels or casks upon fulfillment of other conditions set forth in the first royal order, and if the trade marks or commercial names of exporters are not registered other proof of their previous use will be accepted.

The exportation of fine oils will be permitted only at the following named Spanish custom houses: Port-bou, Barcelona, Tarragona, Valencia, Alicante, Cadiz, Seville, Malaga, Huelva, Vigo and Irun. Custom house authorities reserve the right to test oil presented for export at the expense of the exporters.

According to the final memorandum on winter oilseeds (rape, mustard, and linseed) the area in India under rape and mustard is 6,507,000 acres, which is 1 per cent over the estimate of last year. The yield is placed at 1,186,000 tons, as compared with 1,102,000 tons, the revised figure of last year, showing an increase of 8 per cent. Linseed is planted to 3,533,000 acres, or 6 per cent above the finally revised figure of the area for 1916, the estimated yield being 520,000 tons for 1917, as against 476,000 tons for 1916, or an increase of 9 per cent. The figures are based on reports received from the Provinces where about 99 per cent of the product is grown.

An American consular officer in India has transmitted the name of a firm that desires to get in touch with buyers of indigo in the United States. The firm is in a position to furnish any reasonable quantity. The price quoted by the firm at the end of May for indigo testing 65 per cent was 422.8 rupees (\$137.17) per maund of 75 pounds. The name of the firm can be obtained at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district or co-operative offices by referring to file No. 90435.

The Exports Council has decided that dried peas and beans, inedible fats, animal and vegetable oils, malt, and cornstarch are included under the list of articles enumerated in the President's export-control proclamation. Exporters had asked whether it would be necessary to apply for license to ship abroad such articles. As it is anticipated that other questions of definition will come up, it is suggested that when exporters are in doubt they should apply for a license.

For the eleven months ending with May the United States imported copra to the value of \$9,932,476. During the six months to December 31, 1916, there were imported into this country 101,603,219 pounds of copra, valued at the ports of shipment at \$5,011,949, and for the first five months of this year the imports were 96,806,527 pounds, valued at \$4,920,527 at port of shipment.

The Mond Nickel Company, Ltd., No. 39 Victoria St., London, S. W., has issued a booklet entitled "Copper Sulphate—Its Use in Farming and Gardening," which deals in an interesting and practical manner with the use of copper sulphate in agriculture. Exact directions are given not only of the uses but the precise formula to employ for particular purposes and the quantity for given acreage.

Tata & Sons, whose headquarters are at Bombay, India, are to open at Erna-Kulam, Cochin, a factory for the manufacture of margarine from cocoanut oil. The estimates for the factory amount to \$746,196. The Cochin Darbar,

it is said, has promised to give the site free of cost, and also to give every possible assistance.

The Madras *Times* announces that the English soap-making firm of Lever Bros., London, has decided to start a soap industry on the west coast and that the factory will be located at Feroke, some six miles south of Calicut, where a site has been inspected for the purpose. The resources of the region in coconut oil and copra will also be utilized for the soap-making establishment.

A report from the Central Meteorological Station at Sofia on the prevailing agricultural conditions in Bulgaria intimates that the rose culture is not expected to give very good results this year; in many rosefields beans and maize have been planted between the rows of rosebushes, while in some places the bushes have been pulled up and cereals sown instead.

According to the *Neue Frei Presse* there have been great developments in the Austrian chemical industry during the war. Calcium nitrate and nitric acid are new industries, founded on the utilization of the nitrogen of the air. Sulphuric acid plants have been extended, and new factories set up for the manufacture of toluene, acetone, and chlorine.

Russia has placed glucose in all forms on the list of prohibited exports. Oil seeds cannot now be exported direct to Allied countries in Russian or Allied ships without a special license being obtained in the case of each consignment.

Messrs. James and Henry McIlravy, who were connected with the Independent Salt Co., since its organization, have formed a new corporation and will continue in the salt business under the name of McIlravy Salt Co., Inc., No. 253 Broadway.

The incorporation has been reported of the Franco-American Perfumery Company, Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture perfumes, soaps, toilet articles, \$20,000; G. Ozer, N. Flax, H. Gribetz, 142 South 9th Street, Brooklyn.

Exports of aloes from Curacao to the United States in 1916 amounted to 52,142 pounds, against 72,987 pounds in 1915.

Over \$1,000 worth of opium was found concealed in the kitchen range of a Brooklyn Chinaman, last week. It had been smuggled into the country recently, the police said.

A. Sheard, 59 Pearl Street, has been appointed representative of the International Alcohol Corporation of Delaware.

STANDARD GALLON FOR OLIVE OIL

The Treasury Department has adopted 7.61 pounds as the conventional weight of a gallon of olive oil, and such weight is to be used in ascertaining the total quantity of imported olive oil, provided the importer assents thereto. In a letter telling of this adoption, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury L. S. Rowe, in charge of customs, states:

"The Department is informed by the Department of Agriculture that a determination of the specified gravity of over 500 samples of imported olive oil indicates that the weight of a standard United States gallon of olive oil at 68 degrees F (20 degrees C) varies between 7.564 pounds and 7.649 pounds, the average being 7.61 pounds, and that for all commercial purposes the average weight of 7.61 pounds may be taken as the weight of a gallon of olive oil at 68 degrees F (20 degrees C).

"In view of these tests, 7.61 pounds is hereby adopted as the conventional weight of a gallon of olive oil and such weight should be used in ascertaining the total quantity of imported olive oil provided that the importer assents thereto by noting his acceptance of the conventional weight on the entry. In the absence of such notation on the entry the total quantity of the imported olive oil or more of the containers of each brand and the weight thus found applied to the entire importation."

LONDON DRUG STOCKS LOW

Government Requirements Heavy and Very Little Left of Some Products—Milk Sugar and Morphine Salts Higher—Recent Price Changes.

(*Special Correspondence*)

LONDON, JULY 14—The market is still very much hampered by Government demands and restrictions and in many instances there appear to be no stocks left after filling official requirements. A list of the most notable movements follows:

Amidopyrine is scarce, at about 65s per lb. net.

Anise Oil Star has advanced to 3s 6d per lb. on spot.

Atrópine—English makers have raised their prices 5s per oz., crystals being now 135s and sulphate 120s.

Balsam Peru—From 17s to 18s per lb. net is now wanted for pure on the spot.

Barbitone is dearer at 180s per lb. net on spot, and there is extremely little obtainable.

Cassia Oil is firmer at 4s 8d per lb. on spot and to arrive.

Cloves—Zanzibar are again dearer at 1s 1d per lb.

Clove Oil has similarly advanced, English distilled being now quoted at 7s 9d per lb.

Cocaine—Hydrochloride is offered at about 29s per oz.

Dill Seed—Stocks have been cleared at 50s per cwt.

Eucalyptus oil is firm at 2s 4½d per lb. for 75 per cent test.

Hypophosphites have advanced 2d per lb, calcium offering at 3s 1d sodium at 3s 4d, and potash at 4s 10d per lb. net.

Morphine Salts—Makers have raised their prices by 3s per oz. for diacetyl, Hydrochloride and ethyl hydrochloride.

Opium—The market is higher with almost nothing doing. Imports are not as yet permitted.

Phenacetin is offered in small quantities at about 90s per lb. on spot.

Quinine—Continental sulphate is about 2s 8½d to 2s 9d per oz. from dealers.

Shellac is lower at 210s per cwt. for TN Orange.

Tartaric acid is easier at 2s 11½d to 3s per lb.

Thymol—Little offering and price moving upwards.

Vanillin is again dearer, at 43s to 46s per lb.

The London *Chemist and Druggist* says: Cocaine is rather dearer again, with a good demand, principally for export. The makers appear to be sold out for the next two months.

Codliver oil has been inquired for and values are firmer, last year's Norwegian medicinal oil being quoted at 42s per barrel net on spot, and non-freezing Newfoundland oil at 18s 6d per gallon net.

Albumen—Although large stocks exist on the spot, with importers and dealers overloaded with supplies, the exportation to all destinations, including the Allies, is still prohibited. The nominal quotation for prime hen is 3s per pound, and a few ready sellers would meet the market.

Bromides are unchanged, with potash offering at 5s 9d to 6s and crystals at 6s 3d; ammonium is 4s to 4s 3d and sodium 2s 8d to 2s 9d per pound net.

Almond oil is firm at from 2s 8d to 2s 9d per pound for B. P. sweet, and for essential s. a. p. from 48s to 50s net is quoted, as to seller. Apricot or peach kernel oil is 1s 4d net.

Caramel—The use of caramel in the brewing industry has been temporarily suspended except under license, but its use for pharmaceutical purposes or in the manufacture of sauces, pickles, etc., is not interfered with. Prices remain high in view of the increased cost of raw material, fuel, labor, and especially packages.

Milk-Sugar—The Dutch makers have again advanced their prices and for spot parcels the limit is now 215s per cwt.

Morphine—For strictly home trade use and in very small lots of, say, 10 to 20 ounces, 13s 6d per ounce net is quoted for hydrochloride. Export orders are unable to be executed at any price.

Orris—Sales privately have been made at from 75s to 77s 6d for Florentine sorts and 70s for fair Verona on spot. In auction 17 bags of fair Florentine sorts were limited at 77s 6d and 19 bags Verona at 62s 6d.

Salicylates—The market continues as strong as ever, with only limited quantities of salicylic acid available at the advanced prices, and makers do not seem to be able to offer anything before September delivery at from 6s 9d to 7s. Sodium salicylate is still 8s.

SPEAKERS AT THE CHEMICAL EXPOSITION

Leading Scientists, Railroad Men and Members of the National Research Council Scheduled for Addresses—Motion Pictures of the Industries.

All things point to the Third National Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Grand Central Palace, New York, during the week of Sept. 24th, being a much greater success than its predecessors, and will be the largest and most complete exposition of these industries ever held at any place in the world. To the banker it will show what chemistry means, to the manufacturer, scientist, industrialist, the where, when, what and how of the latest machinery developments and process operations, and how he can by greater effort or efficiency become more productive.

This Exposition is viewed by the manufacturers in every line as a great exchange, a clearing house for the industries, and they look forward with keen interest to its opening. Whereas at the last Exposition two floors of the big building were occupied by 187 exhibitors, three floors, possibly more, will be occupied this year. Already the list of exhibitors contains 250 names of companies entering every field of industry.

On Monday, Sept. 24th, at 2 P. M. opening addresses will be made by Dr. Charles H. Herty, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Exposition and Editor of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*; Prof. Julius Stieglitz, President of the American Chemical Society; Dr. Colin G. Fink, President of the American Electrochemical Society, and Dr. G. W. Thompson, President of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Among other speakers on the program for other days are Mr. W. S. Kies, Vice-President National City Bank, who will speak upon "The Development of Export Trade with South America"; Prof. Marston Taylor Bogert, Chairman, Chemistry Committee, National Research Council, who will speak upon "The Operation and Work of the National Research Council for the National Weal"; and Dr. L. H. Baekeland of the Naval Consulting Board who will make an address on "The Future of American Chemical Industry."

A symposium upon the national resources as opportunities for chemical industries will be given, and among the speakers will be: C. H. Crawford, Assistant to the President of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway; V. V. Kelsey, Chemist-Industrial Agent, Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway; Dr. E. A. Schubert, Mineralogist-Geologist, Norfolk & Western Railway; Dr. T. P. Maynard, Mineralogist-Geologist, Central of Georgia Railway and Atlantic Coast Line Railway; Dr. J. H. Watkins, Geologist of the Southern Railway.

The motion picture program will be of wide interest. The American Cyanamid Co. and General Electric Co., have already arranged to supply their films. The Bureau of Commercial Economics at Washington will supply many toward completing the range of industrial films.

Plans are under consideration for the absorption of the National Carbon Co., by the Union Carbide Co., which was incorporated early in January under New York laws with 1,000,000 shares of common stock without value and 56,000 shares of 8 per cent preferred.

Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Montana possess vast deposits of high grade phosphate rock. Although the phosphate areas are by no means completely surveyed, the amount of phosphate in the known deposits, as estimated by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, is nearly five and one-half billion tons. An idea of the immensity of this tonnage may be obtained by comparing it with last year's production in the United States of 1,980,000 tons.

Drug & Chemical Markets

OPIUM HIGHER IN LONDON

Strong Demand for Quinine and Cream of Tartar—Cape Aloes, Chamomiles, Cascaria and Fenugreek Advanced—Senna Leaves and Honey Easier.

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, JULY 31—The restrictions of the War Board continue to hamper trading in drugs and chemicals and another quiet week has been added to the long period of dullness in the London market.

There is a firmer tone in the quinine market and the demand for cream of tartar has improved during the week, a great many inquiries developing into orders. Opium is higher and the probability is that a further advance will take place in the near future owing to scarcity. Considerable opium from India has been imported. Turkish supplies of druggists' opium having been exhausted, the shortage will grow more acute from week to week.

Among the products that have felt the influence of an increased demand coupled with scarcity are Cape aloes, benzoin, calumbo, chamomiles, cascaria, fenugreek and opium.

Gentian is firmer along with quinine and cream of tartar. There is a stronger sentiment in the shellac market owing to the gradual reduction of local stocks.

Senna leaves and honey are easier.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Original Packages) Advanced

Acetophenetidin, \$1.	Dragon's Blood, Reeds, 25c.
Aniseed, Spanish, 5c.	Glycerin, C.P., Drums, Cans, 1c.
Amyl Acetate, 25c.	Ipecac Root, Cartagena, 5c.
Arrow Root, St. Vincent, 1½c.	Juniper Berries, ¾c.
Balsam, Peru, 10c.	Musk, Grained, \$3.50.
Bay Rum, Porto Rico, 15c.	Nux Vomica, 1c.
Calendula Flowers, 30c.	Poppy Red Flowers, 45c.
Chloral Hydrate, Second Hands 5c.	Oil of Cubeb, 50c.
Cinchona Bark, Yellow, Broken Quills, 2c@3c.	Oil of Cloves, Cases, 10c.
Corn Syrup, 42 Degrees Mixing, 50c.	Oil of Rose, \$1.
Coumarin, 25c.	Opium, U. S. P., 2c.
Cubeb Berries, 1c.	Poppy Seed, Dutch, 2c.
	Witch Hazel, 5c@10c.
	Wormseed, Levant, 5c.

Declined

Ammoniac Gum, Tears, Powdered, 6c.	Formaldehyde, ½c.
Buchu Leaves, Short, 5c.	Kola Nuts, 1c.
Blackhaw Bark of Tree, 4c.	Menthol, Cases, 10c.
Caraway Seed, African, 2c.	Oil of Bay, 15c.
Celery Seed, ½c.	Thus Gum, 75c.
Coriander Seed, Natural, 1c.	Silver Nitrate, 54c.
Fennel Seed, French, ½c.	Sodium Benzoate, Second Hands, 25c.

Trading in drugs and chemicals has been rather quiet owing to high prices. There were advances during the week in acetophenetidin, amyl acetate, corn syrup and calendula flowers, due to small stocks and higher cost of importation. There was a firmer tone in opium, U. S. P., grained musk, oil of cloves, oil of cubeb and oil of rose and red poppy flowers.

Price reductions were unimportant with the exception of thus gum, nitrate of silver, oil of bay, and benzoate of soda. The declines were attributed to keener selling competition, large supplies and a lack of buying interest.

In Central Europe there is a marked shortage of chemicals. Dealers find difficulty in meeting urgent requirements.

The sandalwood oil industry, which was largely in the hands of Germans, has been taken over by South India interests.

Acetophenetidin—Prices declined \$1.00 a pound. Offerings were larger at \$20 @ \$21 a pound, but few sales were effected as buyers are waiting for lower prices.

Amyl Acetate—The rise in the price of alcohol resulted in a firmer sentiment among makers who announced an advance of 25c quoting \$5.25 a gallon.

Arrow Root—Importers are offering spot parcels at 10½c @ 11c a pound an advance of 1½c and limited quantities were available at the quoted inside range.

Balsam of Peru—Holders are asking \$4.10 while some refused to book orders below \$4.15 @ \$4.20 a pound, showing a net price gain over recent sales of 10c a pound.

Bay Rum—Spot lots of Porto Rican are firmly held because of small arrivals and a stronger primary market. Sellers are naming 15c advance to \$2.35 @ \$2.40 a gallon. Some holders are asking \$2.50 a gallon for spot lots.

Buchu Leaves—The spot market is a shade easier, owing to moderate demand. Spot parcels of short leaves are offered at \$1.25 a pound, but in some quarters sellers are accepting firm bids at lower figures.

Caraway Seed—The spot market closed easier, showing a decline on African seed. Larger offerings resulted in a decline of 2c a pound. Supplies were offered at 61c a pound.

Celery Seed—The flurry of celery seed was the feature of the market for seeds and fair sales were booked at ½c a pound higher. Local operators are quoting spot parcels from 24½c @ 25c a pound. Small stocks and numerous inquiries brought the advance.

Chloral Hydrate—A firmer sentiment followed news of a decrease in the spot supply. In some quarters sellers named \$1.60 a pound, a gain of about 5c.

Cinchona Bark—Yellow and broken quills closed higher under limited offerings. Some sellers are 2c @ 3c higher to 38c @ 40c for yellow quills and 30c @ 31c a pound for broken quills.

Cloves—Several invoices are due here within the next ten days which will relieve the spot market of the stringency of stocks. Sellers are offering Zanzibars and Amboynas at 35c a pound on the spot, while parcels due here during August are held at 34c @ 34½c a pound.

Codeine—Makers are offering only small lots to regular customers at unchanged prices on the basis of \$14 an ounce for alkaloid in ½ ounce vials and \$11.25 an ounce for sulphate in ½ ounce vials.

Coriander Seed—Prices closed slightly lower, due to recent arrivals of new crop showing a loss of 1c a pound on natural seed on the spot. Supplies for shipment from abroad, however, have been advanced. Holders of spot parcels are naming 18c a pound for immediate delivery. Domestic bleached coriander seed was lowered 1c, to 21c a pound.

Corn Syrup—Holders are quoting an advance of 50c to \$6.14 per 100 pounds. The scarcity of corn may force the price of syrup to still higher levels.

Coumarin—A scarcity of spot stocks caused a stronger market. Some makers have raised prices 25c to \$20 a pound. Offerings by other manufacturers ranged from \$19 @ \$19.50 a pound but buyers experienced some difficulty in locating lots at \$19.

Cubeb Berries—Recent smaller arrivals and a further diminution of spot supplies caused an advance of 1c a pound. Offerings at 80c were scarce. The majority of holders are naming 83c a pound.

Dragon's Blood—Prices closed stronger due to limited supplies particularly in reeds, which are controlled by a few hands. Spot lots were offered at \$2.25 @ \$2.30 a pound, showing a net gain of 25c a pound.

Formaldehyde—Spot parcels were offered at 16½c @ 17c a pound, but sales were small.

Glycerin—Several refiners advanced spot quotations on refined C. P. to 64c for supplies in drums and to 65½c a pound in cans. Dynamite glycerin met with larger sales of carloads at private terms at 63½c a pound to domestic buyers, while for export sales have been reported at about 65c a pound. The active demand from explosives makers continues to force up prices despite further reductions in the cost of raw materials.

Ipecac Root—Smaller stocks and large buying inquiries for spot parcels of Cartagena led to a rise of 5c a pound. For whole root sellers asked \$2.45 @ \$2.50 while for powdered \$2.65 @ \$2.70 a pound was named. Rio root is scarce at \$2.50 @ \$2.75 a pound.

Kola Nuts—Easier primary markets and fair spot stocks brought a weaker and lower market. In most quarters sellers lowered prices 14c a pound, but some holders refused to shade 15c.

Menthol—The spot market eased off again under a very light demand and more aggressive competition. Quotations have been lowered 10c to \$3.85 @ \$3.90 a pound for spot supplies in cases.

Morphine—Buyers are still holding out for lower prices. Makers are repeating former prices on the basis of \$9.80 an ounce for sulphate supplies in 5 ounce cans.

Musk—An advance in primary markets abroad, due to meager stocks there, together with a scarcity of supplies here led to an advance of \$3.50 to \$20 @ \$28 an ounce, as to quality.

Nux Vomica—Prices have strengthened for powdered spot supplies owing to a fair curtailment of stocks and a steady demand. Holders are naming 1c higher, 16c @ 17c a pound, and toward the close of the market most sellers refused to book orders under 17c a pound.

Oil of Cubeb—Higher prices for cubeb berries resulted in a rise of 50c a pound in the price of the oil. Handlers are demanding from \$6 @ \$6.50 a pound, as to brand.

Oil of Cloves—Handlers of leading brands are quoting 10c advance, \$2.50 @ \$2.55 a pound, for supplies in cans, and 5c higher for supplies in bottles.

Oil of Rose—The higher cost of manufacture and scant stocks caused a rise of \$1.00 an ounce on leading brands. For spot parcels of natural rose oil, handlers are asking from \$23 @ \$24 an ounce, as to brand, and fair sales were reported.

Opium—Quotations closed higher but entirely nominal. Makers are quoting \$30 a pound for supplies in cases, \$32 for granular and \$30 for powdered, U. S. P.

Poppy Seed—Small lots of Dutch seed have been advanced 2c a pound due to the continued meager spot supplies. Offerings were limited, with sales reported at 73c @ 74c a pound.

Quinine—Aside from small sales by second hands at an average price of 74½c an ounce nothing of special interest has developed. Makers are quoting 75c an ounce for sulphate supplies in lots of 100-ounce tins and over.

Silver Nitrate—A decline of silver resulted in a decline of 5c on spot lots of nitrate of silver. Makers offered 500 ounces in one delivery at 495c an ounce.

Sodium Benzoate—Spot lots in second hands were lowered to \$3.80 @ \$3.85 a pound. Makers of U. S. P. supplies continue to quote granulated in barrels at \$4.50 @ \$4.70 a pound.

Witch Hazel—Leading makers announced an advance of 5c @ 10c a gallon for supplies of double distilled in barrels.

TIN SLIGHTLY HIGHER

The tin market closed the week firmer and half a cent above the price a week ago for both Straits and Banka tin. Early in the week there was a disposition to easiness, but it was only temporary. In New York Straits tin on Monday was quoted at 62½c, and the week finally closed with Straits selling at 63 to 63½c. Banka fluctuated between 58½c on Tuesday and Wednesday, which was the low for the week, and 59½c to 60 the high on Friday and Saturday. Chinese fell from 54c to 53½c, but recovered by the end of the week to 54c.

On Monday, July 30, the New York market advanced 3½c a pound and was firm at the close at 63½c to 63¾c. Banka also advanced to 60½c for spot with July shipment from Batavia offered at 59½c. Chinese is also firm and higher at 55c with August delivery quoted at 53½c.

SUIT OVER A BROMINE FORMULA

The suit of the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich., against the American Bromine Co., of the same place, is in the hands of the law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft, of New York. A well-known Cincinnati firm is acting for the defendants. Hearings began in the Wayne Circuit Court at Detroit about the first of July.

The proceedings were behind closed doors because the suit involves a trade secret, a formula which has become of great value since the outbreak of the war. The Dow Chemical Company accuses the American Bromine Company of buying over some of the Dow Company's employees, who knew the secret of making bromines, and then using the private formula in a rival industry.

Witnesses have been in attendance from Cleveland, O., Terre Haute, Ind., Boston, Mass., and New York. The case is before Judge Kelly S. Searl.

MARKETS FOR HERBS AND SEEDS

John Clarke & Co., say of herbs and seeds:

"The market is inactive and narrow with indecisive trend in most of the list. The trade is confused by the juxtaposition of the large and steady movement into consuming channels and the growing feeling of uncertainty as to the future of so many factors that will determine values this autumn. Although the output of manufactured stuff is likely to reach floodtide next month, the market bids fair to remain in confusion and uncertainty, with innumerable cross-currents and diametrically conflicting factors in operation. The situation as to ocean freights is likely to become more acute soon, following the needs of the allies for all purposes, and the steady and formidable destruction of tonnage by the submarines."

DAIRY, FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS MEET

The American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials began their annual convention, Tuesday, at Atlantic City, N. J. About 300 delegates registered with Secretary John B. Newman who arrived from Chicago on Monday and found a large gathering of officials awaiting him.

Herbert Hoover was invited to address the convention, but had not arrived on the opening day. Dr. Charles North, milk expert of New York, Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, of the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, and representatives of the National Wholesale Grocers' and National Canners' Associations will make short addresses.

IMPORT AND EXPORT STATISTICS UNDER BAN

Collectors of customs have received the following orders from the Treasury Department concerning imports and exports:

"It has been determined that no information in relation to shipping statistics of imports and exports shall be given out by the collectors of customs."

The case against Dr. James F. Kirk, of Brooklyn for refusing to allow the authorities to inspect his record of narcotic prescriptions is pending in the Court of Special Sessions. Dr. Kirk claims the state law is unconstitutional because it compels a physician to disclose confidential information.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Frank Hemingway, Inc., and H. J. Baker & Bro., received orders for acids from a firm using the name of the Newark Packing Company, but giving a different address. The goods were sent, but when statements were mailed the correct address of the Newark Packing Company was used, and it was learned that they never ordered the goods or received them. The parties who obtained the acids have disappeared.

The Senate Postoffice Committee has before it an amendment to correct the blunder in the Jones-Reed prohibition amendment which forbids the solicitation of orders for alcohol even when intended for medicinal purposes. It provides for the shipment of ethyl alcohol for Governmental, scientific, medicinal, mechanical, manufacturing and industrial purposes and allows the mailing of circulars, etc. The proposed amendment was drawn by representatives of the leading drug associations.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

The exports of gum copal from Macassar, Netherlands East Indies, in 1916 were 5,817 tons, against 4,587 tons in 1915.

An English newspaper states that after Lord Rhondda has disposed of the food question he will turn attention to drug profiteers.

The landings of shellac at London during June were 1,088 cases and the deliveries 1,992, leaving a stock of 36,489 cases, against 85,233 cases last year.

Felix Morgenstern, president of the Independent Trading Co., No. 56 Pine Street, was number 22 in the honor roll to serve under Uncle Sam's new conscriptive army.

According to a report from Pittsburg, the National Tube Company has started work on the erection of a large plant at its by-product coke ovens at Lorain, O., for the production of benzol and toluol.

In the fiscal year ended March Canada imported sodium nitrate to the value of \$2,533,578, against \$1,570,593 in the preceding year. Of this year's imports the United States supplied \$2,399,425 worth.

Bids received June 26 by the purchasing clerk Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., for furnishing 10,000 pounds of ultramarine blue have been rejected as the material is not needed at this time.

The Edward Mallinckrodt residence, 16 Westmoreland Place, St. Louis, has been awarded a certificate of merit by the St. Louis Art League as one of the two best buildings from an architectural standpoint erected during 1916.

The Diarsenol Co., Inc., of Buffalo, manufacturers of drugs, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of New York with a capital stock of \$25,000. Incorporators, A. E. Jones, G. A. Webster, J. J. Henry, Buffalo.

Exports of aloes from the Union of South Africa during March amounted to 44,150 pounds, against 39,159 pounds in March, 1916, and for the three months ended March, 1917, exports were 113,473 pounds, against 830,197 pounds for the corresponding period of 1916.

Secretary Holliday renews the request of the N. W. D. A. that price lists be printed on 4 by 6 cards in order that they may be filed in a 4 by 6 index. Light cardboard or heavy paper is suggested as more durable and easier to handle than paper of ordinary thickness.

W. Montgomery & Co., Ltd., 63 Mark Lane, London, E. C., say the stocks of nitrate in Chili in June last amounted to 20,300,000 quintals or 920,000 tons compared with 19,894,000 quintals, which is fairly heavy considering that production has rather a tendency to increase than to decrease.

Owing to the advance in the cost of alcohol, which figures so largely in the cost of witch hazel extract, distillers have again been obliged to advance prices and the lowest price now for the standard U. S. P. grade in barrel lots f. o. b. New York is 80 cents per gallon while Dickinson's yellow label brand is held at 85 cents per gallon.

The higher tests of acetic acid continue extremely scarce in the local market with few offerings of 80 per cent commercial goods at anything under 24 @ 25 cents. Some manufacturers have no goods to offer at present and while quotations of \$5.00 @ \$5.50 are made on the 28 per cent some manufacturers are quoting a minimum of 5.425 per 100 pounds.

With a view to the development of the chemical industry after the war, in consequence of the capture of the German trade, the Council of the Liverpool University Committee has formed an advisory committee consisting of four members of the chemical staff of the university and six representing Brunner-Mond, Gossages, Crosfields, Salt Union, United Alkali, Lever Brothers, and Castner-Kellner.

Ralph L. Fuller who established Ralph L. Fuller & Co., Inc., in New York, with offices in Cleveland, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia was one of the founders of the Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Company of Cleveland. Mr. Fuller is a member of the Chemists Club, Bankers Club and other associations. He is a director of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Guardian Savings and Trust Company of Cleveland.

Export drawbacks have been granted on medicinal preparations manufactured by the Bristol-Myers Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., with the use of domestic tax paid alcohol; on sal hepatica manufactured by the same company with the use of tartaric acid produced by the Tartar Chemical Company, with the use of imported crude argols, etc., and on "extracto destilado de hamamelis" (witch hazel) manufactured by E. E. Dickinson & Co. and bottled by the Bristol-Myers Company.

The following from London gives the details of a recent auction of rhubarb root: "A pile of 14 cases of dull, flat, slightly wormy, high dried, with one-third fair and two-thirds dark fracture, sold without reserve at 11d to 1s per lb. Five packages of common medium to bold flat Shensi, slightly wormy, with mostly three-quarters pale, pinky and grayish fracture, sold without reserve at from 1s 2d to 1s 9d. Privately best Shensi is held for 3s 6d; Canton ditto, 2s 6d; flat high-dried, 1s 8d; and rough round, horny high-dried, 11d to 1s."

Difficulty in providing toluol with which to fill the further trinitrotoluol requirements of the Federal Government has led to much discussion as to possible substitutes for trinitrotoluol, according to a trade paper, which adds: "Makers of toluol have disposed of practically every gallon of their output up to March 1, 1918, and many contracts include delivery up to the fall of 1918, all of this being on account of Government trinitrotoluol contracts. One result of the scarcity of toluol may be the substitution of picric acid for trinitrotoluol. This, in turn, would lead to a much larger consumption of benzol and phenol. Another alternative suggested is an enlargement in the output of toluol. This, however, would be difficult to carry out and would require considerable time."

According to a Japanese newspaper, it is proposed to erect a camphor refinery in Formosa to treat the whole of the output of the island, and a company, with a capital of 1,000,000 yen, is to be formed in Formosa with this object. The camphor produced in Formosa has hitherto been shipped to foreign countries as a crude and semi-refined product, with the exception of a portion which was refined in Kobe.

Heavy Chemical Markets

FLUCTUATING MARKET IN CHEMICALS

Sudden Advances Followed by Reactions to Former Prices—Higher Quotations for Some Acids Owing to Inquiries from Washington—Alums Firmer.

In a number of instances during the week there have been sudden and material advances in several Heavy Chemicals. Occasionally price advances have held, but in the majority of cases quotations have settled back to where they were last week. Consumer interest seems to be keener on several grades, but this is chiefly in the way of inquiry, rather than in actual buying. But at the same time it must be realized that trading is greatly restricted on account of unusually light supplies of materials like soda ash, caustic soda and prussiate of potash. There has been some interest from Washington in a number of articles in the general list, and where this interest has been manifest, holders of supplies have been reluctant to quote. Advances that have held have been mainly in acids.

There is a good demand for acetic acid, and the only thing that restricts trading is the fact that consumers are not willing to pay prices asked in this market. Nitric and sulphuric acids are in good and constant demand, and although prices are quitably unchanged it would appear that these two materials will follow the upward trend of other acids, and higher prices are naturally to be expected.

Alums are firmer. There has been a better demand from both for both foreign and domestic consumers, and some makers have temporarily withdrawn from the local market.

In bleaching powder it was stated that the one cent market had been reached, but the prevailing price is slightly above this figure. Regardless of the lack of interest on the part of consumers, prices are held reasonably tight. The domestic demand for copper sulphate is not heavy, but because of an increased foreign demand, prices have taken a material jump. Acetate of lead, magnesite, and caustic potash remain practically unchanged over conditions reported a week ago. The market has been unsteady, since speculation has entered to some extent, but consumers have not shown any additional interest, and for this reason dealers have been doing considerable trading among themselves. Bichromate of potash is quoted less freely and prices have advanced. Chlorate of potash has advanced in sympathy, and with considerable Government buying it may be expected that the market will continue to tighten. The prussiate, especially the yellow foreign stock is scarce in this market and importers are quoting at between four and five cents higher for spot stocks. The demand is strong for the Japanese goods which have scored a hit among American consumers. Saltpeter, soda ash, caustic soda, and bichromate of soda all are quitably unchanged in price. There is a good demand for the last named product. Nitrate of soda is in especially strong demand at the present time from most all consumers, and prices are ruling comparatively high.

Acid, Acetic—The general tone of the market is firmer, and the pure is offered lightly by producers at 29c @ 30c a pound, although it is understood that some business has passed at a shade below these figures. The 28 per cent test is quoted at 5½c to 6½c a pound, and the 56 per cent test at 11½c to 12½c a pound. Manufacturers say that the high test continues scarce, especially for immediate delivery, and with supplies light in the face of a heavier demand the above prices show a material advance over quotations of last week. August delivery is quoted at 24c @ 25c a pound, for the commercial, and 26c to 27½c a pound for the redistilled. If the present demand continues additional advances may be expected.

Acid, Muriatic—With a fairly strong demand from consumers, coupled with light supplies the New York market has assumed a firmer tone along with the other acids. In most quarters prices are ranging from 1½c a pound up to 2c a pound, for the 20 degree, with 2c to 2½c

a pound as the prevailing spot price for the 22 degree. There is no discounting the unsettled feeling here on muriatic acid.

Acid, Nitric—Between 7½c and 7½c a pound is the prevailing price on the 40 degree goods. The continued rising cost of materials keeps the price comparatively high on this acid. The 42 degree is quoted at 7½c @ 8½c a pound, which price is about the same as was heard in this market last week.

Acid, Sulphuric—The tone of the New York market is strong with an active demand from consumers throughout the country. Future deliveries are still uncertain, and makers are not inclined to enter into long time contracts. Holders are quoting in this market as follows: The 66 degree brimstone \$3 @ \$36 a ton; pyrite acid 66 degree, \$28 @ \$35 a ton, and the 60 degree pyrite \$21 @ \$23 a ton.

Alums—Large factors here in alums advise that there is additional activity on all grades of alums and the tone of the New York market is decidedly firmer. Supplies, it is stated are sufficient to take care of the present demand, but prices on a number of grades have advanced and some makers have withdrawn from the market. Quotations are: Potassium 8c @ 8½c a pound, in the lump, in fairly large quantities, and the ground 5c @ 5½c a pound. Ammonium alum holds steady and in good demand at 4½c @ 5½c a pound.

Aluminum Sulphate—Sales continue to be made at 2c @ 2½c a pound for aluminum sulphate. The iron is finding ready buyers at 3½c @ 3½c a pound.

Bleaching Powder—The market continues dull. The only trading at this time is among dealers who are speculating. Stocks in domestic drums are quoted freely in this market at 1½ @ 1½c a pound, and some business has passed as low as 1c a pound. There is absolutely no movement of stocks in export containers, and the 27-pound tare is quoted as low as 2½c @ 3½c a pound, and few sellers are now holding above these prices. There is no consumer interest in the 100-pound drums, and prices range from 4½c to 5c a pound, according to seller and quantity.

Calcium Acetate—Large factors advise that they do not expect any material change in the price of acetate of lime in the near future, and spot quotations are now ranging from \$5.25 to \$5.50. No shortage of supplies is reported, and the demand continues strong. The tone of the market is steady and prices are holding firm.

Copper Sulphate—There is a strong foreign and domestic demand now for this product and prices have advanced. The small crystals are quoted freely at 9½c @ 10c a pound. Quite a number of large sales have been made during the week and additional activity is expected daily. The 98-99 per cent blue vitriol (large) is quoted at 9½c @ 10½c a pound.

Lead Acetate—The white crystals are finding ready buyers at 16c a pound in casks or barrels, while the granulated continues to move in good volume at 14c @ 15c a pound. There appears to be more buying at this time, but no material price changes have occurred.

Magnesite—The strong demand continues and large factors here are quoting at \$40 @ \$45 a ton, f. o. b. mines, California, and \$50 @ \$52 a ton, f. o. b. New York.

Potash, Caustic—The 70-75 per cent, f. o. b. works, is to be had at 64c @ 66c a pound. The market is fairly firm and prices are quitably unchanged over last week. No shortage of stocks has been reported, and from 84c up to 87c a pound are the prices heard for spot or immediate shipment from works for the 88-92 degree.

Potassium Bichromate—The market is firmer as there has been a heavy demand, and makers are not quoting freely. The prevailing quotation is around 37c a pound. Some holders, however, are offering spot stocks at 36½c @ 36½c a pound. Seller and quantity would determine price in the majority of cases.

Potassium Chlorate—There has been considerable Government buying recently and prices have advanced. Between 54c and 56c a pound is the price named for futures, and interest continues to center on forward positions for this product. Occasionally prices are heard at around 70c a pound for spot goods, but consumers are not anxious to take on heavy supplies at this price.

Potassium Prussiate—There is very little of the foreign goods available in this market, and the Japanese stocks that have found favor among American consumers are very scarce. The quantities arriving from time to time are having little effect on the condition of the market as these stocks seem to go into immediate consumption. The yellow prussiate is held tightly at \$1.08 @ \$1.10 a pound, which is an advance of five cents over quotations of last week. The red holds virtually unchanged at \$2.60 @ \$2.80 a pound.

Salt peter—Prices are unchanged and spot continues to be offered in good quantity at 31c a pound for the granulated, and 37c @ 38c a pound for the crystals. There is a good volume of business between American producers and South American consumers.

Soda Ash—The general condition of the New York market on soda ash is firm, and a number of manufacturers are not making quotations on spot goods. Nearby stocks are quoted in some directions at 27½c a pound for stocks in bags, and 3½c @ 3¾c a pound for stocks in barrels.

Soda, Caustic—The tone of the market is steady and firm on caustic soda. Business is restricted, however, because a number of producers say they are entirely sold up on spot goods. As high as 7½c a pound was asked for a limited quantity of spot this week.

Sodium Bichromate—There is only a moderate supply on hand and the market continues firm. From 15½c a pound up to 16½c a pound are the prices heard here for bichromate of soda. From one direction as high as 17c a pound was asked and there continues a bullish feeling on the part of sellers.

Sodium Nitrate—There is a good demand for this product from both domestic and foreign consumers. Supplies are held lightly, and quotations for the 95 per cent goods range from \$4.25 @ \$4.26.

OF TRADE INTEREST

Paris advices dated July 7 say that supplies of rapeseed are very small and that oil is offered sparingly.

Cream of tartar is reported to be very scarce and strong in the English market, at 245s per cwt.

Exports of indigo from London to the United States during the first half of 1917 were valued at \$914,637, against \$2,213,798 in the same time last year.

The Magnesia Association of America announces that every plant in the country is oversold, due to the scarcity of the Canadian asbestos supply. The piping of every ship that is launched by the Government is insulated with magnesia products.

Stresen-Reuter & Hancock, Inc., of Cleveland, O., colors, minerals and chemicals, have opened branch offices at 292 Pearl Street, New York; 418 New Market Street, Philadelphia; 82 Richmond Street, East Toronto.

F. M. Rudd, of Bronson, Michigan, reports much frost damage to the peppermint oil crop, only a few fields escaping with no damage. The crop yield has probably been reduced 25 per cent.

A. E. Ratner Co., Inc., No. 59 Pearl Street, New York, announce that they have opened offices in the Candler Annex, Atlanta, Ga. Harry Cohen of that city will handle the southern business in chemicals and drugs.

A dispatch from Toledo says the Atlas Chemical Company has been incorporated there with capital stock of \$1,000,000 and has acquired the gas plant of the Toledo Railway & Light Company, which will be used for the manufacture of coal tar products.

A cablegram has been received by the Department of Commerce from the American consul general at London saying the British Army Council has given notice of intention to take possession of stocks of carnauba wax in stocks of over 2 tons. No further dealings will be permitted without license.

The Anglo Colonial Dyes, Ltd., has been launched in London with a capital of £100,000 for the purpose of carrying on a business as dye makers, distillers, chemists, drysalters, importers and manufacturers and dealers in dyes, coal tars, picric acid, gums, oils, paints, pigments, varnishes.

There has been a constant increase in the export of sesame seeds from French Indo-China; 860 tons, \$43,000, in 1912; 1,200 tons, \$60,200, in 1913; 1,600 tons, \$79,500, in 1914, and 3,020 tons, \$150,700, in 1915, with an estimated increase for 1916. This product is shipped from Haifong and the other ports of Indo-China.

Advices from Toyah, Texas, in regard to sulphur say: "A party of Detroit, Mich., men have purchased large deposits of sulphur near here and are preparing to exploit the properties on a large scale. Their plans involve the installation of a large plant for refining the native product and the construction of a railroad from Pecos to the mines, a distance of about forty miles. Large quantities of crude sulphur are now being mined in the fields west of here and the product is selling for \$25 per ton loaded on cars at the railroad shipping point."

The soap and vegetable oil factories at Haifong and Saigon, in French Indo-China, had a prosperous year on account of the removal of European competition from the soap market, the low price of copra, and the increased demand for vegetable oils. The output of the albumen factories of Hue and Quinon was somewhat less than that of 1915 owing to loss of markets, high freights, and lack of tonnage.

A new process for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen which produces sodium cyanide and on further treatment ammonia, has been put forward by Prof. John E. Bucher. Coke, sodium carbonate and iron borings are raised to a red heat in an atmosphere of nitrogen or producer gas, forming sodium cyanide. By boiling this with caustic soda, ammonia is readily obtained. While this process is only in the experimental stage now, it is understood that an operating plant is being erected and that a nitrogenous product of some character will be placed on the market soon.

Exporters of heavy chemicals complain of the prohibitive ocean transportation rates prevailing which operate against any increase of exports at this time. Foreign buyers hesitate to pay the freight charges imposed though they are ready to contract for American made chemicals at existing levels. Freight charges to Havre and Marseilles are now about 10 cents per pound. The freight charge to Italy is about 8 cents. Shipments to England can, however, be effected at as low as 3 and 4 cents per pound. Added to the above freight charges there is a war risk rate of 10 to 14 per cent to be added and an insurance rate of 1 per cent.

Important Changes in Jobbers' Prices

Advanced

Acetone, Pure, C. P., 5c.	Oil of Cubeb, \$1.
Acid, Nitric, C. P., Carboy, 10c.	Oil of Peppermint, N. Y., 35c.
Alcohol, Denatured, 10c@15c.	Western, 25c.
Ammonium Benzoate, 35c@40c.	Oil of Spruce, 50c.
Amyl Acetate, Technical, 12c.	Oil of Wormwood, 25c.
Anise Seed, Star, 10c.	Phenacetin (L. & F.), 30c.
Cannabis Indica, 50c.	Potassium Prussiate, Yellow, 5c.
Dragon's Blood, Reeds, 20c.	Sarsaparilla, 20c@30c.
Glycerin, 2½c.	Sulphur Lac, Precipitated, 15c.
Ipecac, Rio, 40c.	Tamarinds, Kegs, \$1.50.
Magnesium Carbonate, U.S.P., 4c.	Tartar Emetic, 15c.
Oil of Cade, 10c.	Zinc Sulphate, C. P., 18c@20c.

Declined

Ammonium Bromide, 15c.	Lenigallol, 15c.
Barium Dioxide, Anhydrous, 10c.	Lycopodium, 10c.
Camphor, Refined, 5c.	Ovaraden, 20c.
Japanese, 6c.	Pitch, Burgundy, 18c.
Caraway, 20c.	Quince Seed, 10c.
Codeine and Salts, \$2.65.	Soda, Caustic, 5c.
Ferrypyrin (Hoechst), 25c.	Sodium Benzoate, 85c.
Ipecac Root, Carthagenensis,	Strontium Bromide, 5c.
Powdered, 40c.	Strophanthus Seed, Green, 40c.
Jalap Root, 5c.	
Powdered, 10c.	

Color & Dyestuff Markets

DYESTUFF EXPORTS CURTAILED

Local Market Easier on Increased Spot Supplies of Some Products—Few Price Changes in Coal Tar Derivatives—Anthracene Scarce.

The New York market remains quiet on the majority of colors and dyestuffs. Some of the materials that enter into the dye and tanning trade are reported as being a shade weaker, as the curtailment of export demand has been a factor in the movement of a number of stocks, and with quietness among domestic buyers, the tone of the market is by no means as strong as it was last week. On the other hand materials in the general list that are imported show additional strength due to a lack of tonnage for moving goods to this country and the fact that arrivals in many cases are smaller than usual. The spot supply is being reduced with a consequent strengthening influence on values.

In coal tar derivatives there have been no important price changes during the week nor any unusual volume of trading. Price fluctuations that have been recorded were brought about chiefly because of dealer speculation, and hence changes were not material or lasting. The majority of colors are in strong demand from consumers, and on some of the products prices have scored an advance. There seems to be much interest at this time in Erika pink, as well as direct fast pink. There has been a strong call for anthracene from a number of consumers, but because supplies are in such small quantities, stocks are hard to locate and prices are ruling comparatively high.

There continues a strong call for egg albumen, but because of shortage of stocks little activity is noticed, and prices are gradually advancing. The blood, likewise, is in good demand, but it appears that supplies are ample to take care of the present call from consumers. No important changes have transpired in arcil, cochineal or cutch. This market remains quiet, and although prices have not changed materially, quotations noted on other pages of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, could possibly be shaded considerably on firm bids.

The demand for divi divi has fallen off during the week, and prices have declined irrespective of the fact that not very large quantities are held here on the spot. Gambier, on the other hand, is scarce here on the spot, and in the face of a heavier consumer demand for all grades it would appear that prices will advance, although at this writing dealers are not quoting at any higher levels than they did at this time last week. Indigo remains firm, and prices are quatably unchanged over last week. The market is slow on fustic sticks, although the chips are scarce and in good demand. The logwood situation has not improved any during the week.

Naphthionic and sulphanilic acids are in fairly strong demand. Spot stocks are in reasonably good supply, and the general range of prices are holding virtually unchanged. With limited supplies of aniline oil for red available in this market and a light consumer call prices hold steady. Aniline oil continues to weaken; supplies are abundant with no demand. The salts has eased off this week at least a cent, and all indications point to further declines. Benzidine is weak, and from many directions prices are quoted at lower levels than they were last week. Naphthalene is in steady and good demand and prices are holding firm for both the flakes and the balls. Nitrotoluol is firmer in sympathy with other basic materials, and the spot price of benzol has advanced. Every indication points to a strengthening on toluol, both the pure and the 90 per cent commercial. It is stated that inquiries are considerably heavier from both foreign and domestic consumers, but since a number of manufacturers state that they are sold up, many are quoting wholly nominal. The general condition of the local market on toluidines is unchanged over last week.

Albumen—A comparatively light quantity of egg albumen has been imported during the week, but spot stocks are not large and prices are holding firm. There is diffi-

culty in making deliveries of egg albumen from the interior of China to the shipping points on the coast. Nothing has been heard in this market under \$1.00 for the egg, and some importers are quoting as high as \$1.10 a pound. The blood continues in heavy demand at prices that range around 50c a pound, for the domestic, and between 57c @ 60c a pound for imported goods.

Archil—Holders here of spot stocks continue to feel that the lull that has lasted now for several weeks is bound to break with an upward trend in prices since from no quarter can it be learned that supplies are held heavily in the New York market on the spot. Limited quantities of the concentrated are being offered at 25c @ 30c a pound. The triple is held firmly at 20c @ 23c a pound, while the double is quoted at 15c @ 17c a pound on the spot. The above prices show no material change, and the undertone of the New York market continues in a rather weakened state. It cannot be learned whether or not consumers are heavily supplied, but, in the main, it would appear that local dealers here would be willing to shade prices considerably on firm bids.

Cochineal—No important price changes have occurred during the week, and while holders continue to quote the market reasonably firm trading is far from being active. Offerings are being made freely at 55c a pound as the minimum for spot goods, and around 60c a pound is heard from a number of directions as the outside price. Regardless of the fact that trading is in light volume, holders of spot supplies are not quoting at lower levels because of the fact that inquiries from consumers both in America and from abroad are increasing daily. This lends a firmer undertone to the New York market, and there is nothing to indicate any downward movement.

Cutch—The spot quotations in this market at the close, were: Rangoon, in boxes from 12c to 13½c a pound; liquid 8½c @ 9c a pound and the tablets from 10c to 12c a pound. Heavier inquiries continue to create the idea among holders here of spot goods that there will be an immediate improvement in trading on this product. Inquiries, which have bolstered the local market for some time, have failed to develop into orders, and this has caused an unsettled condition.

Divi Divi—While the demand for this material is not active, prices are firm, owing to difficulty in negotiating shipments from primary points. Since there is no way of ascertaining the quantity of stocks arriving from time to time at American ports, it is hard to give any where near an accurate idea of stocks held here. A number of importers are quoting as high as \$70 a ton, but since considerable business has passed at around \$61 @ \$65 a ton it would appear that the consumer demand has fallen off and that supplies are sufficient to take care of a better demand. Thirty and sixty days' delivery is quoted in this market at around \$60 a ton.

Gambier—Spot supplies of gambier continue to be reported as light in this market, and prices are holding steady and firm at common 16½c @ 17c a pound; the 25 per cent tan 10c @ 10½c a pound; cubes No. 1, 23c @ 24c a pound, and cubes No. 2, 21c @ 23c a pound. With the exception of the cubes it is understood that other stocks of gambier are in extremely light supply here. Shipments of the common are also strong, as arrivals for some time to come are expected to be small and asking prices are near the price of spot goods.

Indigo—There is every reason to believe that there will be further advances on this product, as the demand is strong and spot stocks are said to be held in unusually light supply. Around 30c @ 32c a pound is the quotation generally heard for spot wool indigo, with 50c @ 54c a pound as the prevailing price for the cotton.

Logwood—Sticks from Hayti are quoted at \$35 @ \$38 a ton. There is a brisk movement of available spot stocks of fustic, and while the market is not as tight as it was last week, prices are holding firm, since the bulk of stocks arriving here from time to time are taken into immediate consumption at reasonably high prices. Importers continue to ask around \$40 @ \$45 a ton for the fustic sticks, and around 5½c @ 6c a pound for the fustic chips. There is

little interest in logwood chips, which are held in quite large quantities at 2½c @ 3½c a pound. Logwood extract can be bought at varying prices. The 51-degree is quoted at 11c per pound, and upwards. Other sellers are holding at 15c per pound as the maximum. Hematite paste of good quality is said to have sold this week at 15c a pound, and crystals at 25c a pound.

Sumac—While some importers are not quoting at the present time, it is understood that business has passed on the Sicilian at \$85 @ \$87 a ton. There is a good demand, and the Virginia, 25 per cent, tan is quoted at \$50 @ \$59 per ton. The price of foreign grades of sumac continues to climb, owing to difficulties in getting stocks to America.

Coal Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—It is understood that small lots are available in this market at \$1.50 a pound, f. o. b. works, as the minimum price. The tone of the New York market remains firm, although no important price changes have been noted. A number of dealers are asking \$1.60 @ \$1.70 a pound.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Consumers seem to be fairly well stocked up for immediate requirements, and spot is offered quite freely in the New York market at 32c @ 34c a pound. There is a fair demand now from the Government for sulphanilic acid, but since supplies continue ample, there has been no important change in price of spot goods.

Aniline Oil for Red—Quotations for spot range from \$1.12 to \$1.15 a pound. Supplies continue ample, but the tone of the New York market is firm. The consumer interest continues quite keen, and there is nothing to indicate any material change one way or the other.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The market continues to weaken on the oil, and with abundant supplies on hand offerings are made freely at 28c a pound, drums extra. There was a slightly better demand at the close last week, but the improvement was of short duration, and the spot quotation at this writing is at least a cent lower. The salts has weakened slightly and prevailing quotations on the spot are 33c @ 34c a pound. There are sufficient supplies on hand to take care of a much heavier demand.

Benzidine—The price of the base is from \$1.85 a pound to \$1.95 a pound and for the sulfinate \$1.60 @ \$1.70 a pound. All present indications point to additional activity. The market continues firm and a good volume of business is passing. Spot supplies are said to be light, as the production is still limited.

Metatoluylenediamine—There is a good inquiry but a rather slow movement of stocks is reported. Spot is offered at \$1.70 @ \$1.75 a pound. There continues much speculation among holders of this product, and there has been some fluctuation in price.

Naphthalene—From 9½c a pound up to 9¾c are the prices most generally heard for spot flake. The ball continues in good demand and prices range from 10¾c to 11c a pound for spot goods. There is a good demand for a superior quality of flake naphthalene, although no important changes in quotations for either the flake or the balls have been reported.

Nitrotoluol—A firmer condition is reported on nitrotoluol, and prices have doubtless advanced in sympathy with all other basic materials. Consumers are showing decidedly more interest, and spot stocks are not being offered as freely as they were last week. The price quoted by most holders is 60c a pound, but some business has passed at 55c a pound as the inside figure.

Para-amidophenol—There continues a good inquiry for spot supplies, but big business has failed to develop. Spot base is quoted at \$5.50 @ \$6.00 a pound, and the hydrochloride at \$5.00 @ \$5.50 a pound.

Benzol—There is a better inquiry from both foreign and domestic consumers, and the tone of the market is firmer with an advance in prices for spot goods. The long expected improvement has occurred and big business will doubtless develop within the week. Spot offerings are now being made moderately at 55c @ 60c a gallon. The 90 per cent material continues to be quoted at 48c @ 52c on contract.

Betanaphthol—The sublimed is quoted on the spot at between 80c and 90c a pound. The local market continues steady but quiet. Producers are holding the technical at 70c @ 75c a pound, with the price of the U. S. P. ranging around \$1.25 a pound.

Dinitrophenol—The weaker tone that has been noted for some time on this product continues, and nothing new has been reported. There is little consumer interest at the present time, and contract goods are quoted at 63c @ 65c a pound. Spot offerings are being made freely at 62c @ 63c a pound, but interest seems to be in forward positions.

Toluidine—Consumers continue to show much interest in the way of inquiries, but few orders have been placed in the New York market, and a rather quiet condition is reported. The price of spot ortho varies from 85c to \$1.00 a pound, depending on seller and quantity. For spot goods the para is quoted in most quarters at \$2.15 a pound, while goods for nearby delivery are quoted at \$1.80 @ \$2.00 a pound.

Toluol—A decided improvement has been noted in this market, but on account of the sold-up condition, prices on spot goods are in many cases nominal. Forward positions are creating much interest among consumers, and from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a pound are the prices named for futures. Whenever spot quotations are heard, in the neighborhood of \$2.00 a pound is given as the outside price, and \$1.80 a pound as the inside quotation.

DYESTUFFS NOTES

The Republic Color & Chemical Co. has removed its plant from Boston, Mass., to Reading, Pa., and is now occupying a new factory at the latter location.

The Q. & R. Products Co., Newark, N. J., has filed notice of organization to operate a chemical manufacturing plant at 82 Brun street. William J. Sollis, 38 Prospect street, Bloomfield, heads the company.

Riches-Piver & Co., 30 Church Street, New York, manufacturer of chemicals, have leased a one and two-story plant to be erected in the Hillside section, Newark, N. J., for a new chemical works.

The Mutual Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J., has filed plans for the erection of a new plant on the West Side avenue, to form an extension to its present works, the additions, two one-story mill buildings and other structures, to cost \$33,000.

British Dyes, Ltd., has perfected a blue acid dyestuff known as Alizarine Delphinol which is understood to possess unusual qualities of brightness and fastness to light and perspiration. It is said to belong to the same group as Chloranthrene Blue, made by this firm.

The Standard Photochemical Co., Bloomfield, N. J., has been incorporated to operate a local plant for the manufacture of chemicals. The capital is \$10,000. The incorporators are: Peter C. Christensen, Ellis A. Lloyd, 71 Willet Street and William H. Meadowcroft.

The Wetterwald & Pfister Co., (Brunswick Color & Chemical Works), 35 West Thirty-second Street, New York, who for many years past have represented a number of the foremost Swiss and other European concerns, also have a branch in Switzerland, have recently added a special department for dyestuffs and industrial chemicals under the management of Mr. Geo. F. Uhlig.

The Minnesota Steel Company will erect a \$500,000 benzol plant at Duluth. It is expected to be ready for operation in the fall.

The antimony market remains weak with little business in sight. A lot of 25 tons of spot regulus was recently sold at 14½ cents duty paid. The quantity of antimony crude and regulus shipped from Shanghai in 1916 increased by 1,289 tons, but the high prices and exchange rates advanced its value by \$6,546,822. Japan took more and the United States less than in the previous year.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	—	2.85	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.	—	—	
Subiodide	lb.	—	4.75	Ergot, Russian	lb.	.75	.76	
Tannate	lb.	—	2.90	Spanish	lb.	.72	.74	
Valerate	lb.	—	4.50	Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	.31	
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.0734	U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	.35		
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs	lb.	.0834	Washed	lb.	—	.31		
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.0734	Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	—	1.40	
Bromine, U. S. P., tins	lb.	—	76	Formaldehyde	lb.	16%	.17	
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.0534	Fuller's Earth, powdered	100 lbs.	.95	—	1.45	
*Imported	lb.	—	29	Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	4.20	*Gold	lb.	—	.70	
Iodide	lb.	—	5.10	Glucose	100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.55
Metal sticks	lb.	—	2.15	Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	—	
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.50	Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.64	—	.64	
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	C. P. in cans	lb.	.65%	—	.66	
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	9.75	Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.62%	—	.63
Phosphate, 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	1.30	Saponification, Loose	lb.	.50	—	.50
Sulphate, 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	1.40	Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.45	—	.45
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	2.25	*Grain of Paradise	lb.	3.95	—	4.00
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.18	Goo Powder	lb.	1.95	—	2.00	
Iodide	lb.	4.60	Guaicacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—	16.00	
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	Guarana	lb.	1.00	—	1.05	
Sulphocarbonate	lb.	—	1.40	Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	—	.20
Calomel, see Mercury			*Haarlem Oil	gross	6.10	—	6.80	
*Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk. lb.	lb.	—	84%	Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.90	—	.95
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	85%	Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.38	—	.40
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	81	Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.11	—	.12
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	86%	Hydrogen Peroxide, U. S. P.				
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	86%	4-oz. bottles	gross	—	8.00	
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	85	12-oz. bottles	gross	—	18.00	
*Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slab	lb.	.76	16-oz. bottles	gross	—	23.00		
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	Hydroquinone	lb.	2.63	—	2.75	
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.05	*Ichthyl	lb.	14.25	—	17.00	
Powdered	lb.	1.15	Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.50	—	3.55	
Russian	lb.	3.90	Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	—	5.60	
Powdered	lb.	4.00	Crystals	lb.	—	—	5.50	
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.06%	Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	2.25	—	2.27	
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	Iodide	lb.	—	—	4.30	
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	Sub-sulphate	lb.	.15	—	.29	
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04%	Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	—	.82	
Heavy	lb.	.034	Russian	lb.	3.95	—	4.05	
Chloral Hydrate	25-lb. jars	—	Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	2.20	—	2.25	
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.06	Kaolin	lb.	.02	—	.03	
Wood, powdered	lb.	.06%	Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.14	—	.15	
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.30	Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.51	—	.56	
Chloroform	lb.	.83	Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.51	—	.66	
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.50	Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	—	.50	
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	Chloride	lb.	.55	—	.60	
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—	2.50	
Sulphate	oz.	—	Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.24	—	.30	
Cinnabar	lb.	—	*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano	lb.	.51	—	.56	
Civet	oz.	1.95	Lithium Benzole	lb.	8.00	—	8.25	
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.44	Carbonate	lb.	1.25	—	1.28	
Oleate	oz.	.84	Salicylate	lb.	4.00	—	4.40	
*Cocaine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.45	—	3.00	
Hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	—	*Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	—	1.65	
*Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.27	Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.20	—	.21	
Boxed	lb.	.34	Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	—	4.60	
Cases, fingers	lb.	.38	Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	—	2.15	
Acetate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	Iodide	oz.	—	—	.45	
Acetate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	—	1.10	
Phosphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	—	2.15	
Salicylate	lb.	—	Salicylate	lb.	1.30	—	1.37	
*Amyl Acetate, bulk	lb.	5.25	*Sulphate, Epsom Salts, crystals	lb.	—	—	.24	
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.17	*U. S. P.	100 lbs.	4.00	—	4.25	
Needle powder	lb.	.17	Manganese Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.60	—	4.85	
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.48	Hypophosphite	lb.	2.35	—	2.40	
*Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	21.50	Iodide	oz.	—	—	.45	
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—	oz.	—	—	.45	
Amorphophane	lb.	.13	*Peroxide	lb.	.70	—	.75	
Arecia Nuts	lb.	.18	Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	—	.68	
Powdered	lb.	.18	Manna, large flake	lb.	.94	—	1.00	
Argols	lb.	.16	Small flake	lb.	.72	—	.76	
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.64	Sorts	lb.	.34	—	.39	
White	lb.	.17	Menthol, Japanese	lb.	2.90	—	3.00	
Atropine, Alk. U. S. P., 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	*Recryst.	lb.	3.85	—	3.90	
Sulphate, U. S. P. 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	—	115.00	
Balsam of Gilead Buds	lb.	.26	Bisulphate	lb.	—	—	1.50	
*Barium Carb. prec. pure	lb.	.35	Blue Mass	lb.	—	—	.78	
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.12	Powdered	lb.	—	—	.80	
*Barley, Pearl	100 lbs.	.60	Blue Ointment, 30 p. c.	lb.	—	—	.81	
*Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	2.30	50 p. c.	lb.	—	—	1.13	
*St. Thomas	gal.	2.95	Calomel, American	lb.	—	—	1.91	
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)		—	Corrosive Sublimate	lb.	—	—	1.76	
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	—	1.71	
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	Iodide, green	lb.	—	—	3.70	
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			Red	lb.	—	—	3.80	
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c. v. oz.	2.50	Yellow	lb.	—	—	—	3.70	
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			Red Precipitate	lb.	—	—	2.10	
Bismuth, Citrate, U. S. P. —	lb.	—	Powdered	lb.	—	—	2.20	
Salicylate	lb.	—	White Precipitate	lb.	—	—	2.20	
Subcarbonate, U. S. P. —	lb.	—	Powdered	lb.	—	—	2.25	
Subgalate	lb.	—	Nominal					
*Nominal.								

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

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Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

		Heavy Chemicals	
Blood	.lb. .09	— .10	Acetic acid 28 p.c. lb. .06 — .06%
Blueflag	.lb. .16	— .17	56 p.c. lb. .11% — .12%
Bryonia	.lb. .39	— .49	70 p.c. lb. .15% — .16%
Burdock, Imported	.lb. .25	— .29	80 p.c. Commercial lb. .22 — .25
American	.lb. .18	— .20	Glacial lb. .36 — .37
Calamus, bleached	.lb. 2.70	— 2.90	Alum, ammonia, lump lb. .04% — .05%
Unbleached, natural	.lb. .24	— .26	Ground lb. .05 — .05%
Cohosh, black	.lb. .04	— .05	Powdered lb. .05 — .05%
Blue	.lb. .04	— .05	Chrome lb. .18 — .20
Colchicum	.lb. 2.45	— 2.50	Potash, lump lb. .07% — .08%
Colombo, whole	.lb. .13	— .15	Ground lb. .8% — .09
Comfrey	.lb. .15	— .16	Powdered lb. .084% — .09%
Culver's	.lb. 1.1% — 1.2		Soda, Ground 100 lbs. — 6.38
Cranebush see Geranium.			Aluminum chloride, liq. lb. .04% — .05%
Dandelion, English	.lb. .32	— .33	Sulph, high grade lb. .03% — .03%
American	.lb. .32	— .33	Low grade lb. .02 — .02%
Dogggrass, true, imported	.lb. 1.45	— 1.55	Ammonia, Anhydrous lb. — .25
Bermuda, cut	.lb. .75	— .80	Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car lb. .06% — .07%
Echinacea	.lb. .39	— .41	20 deg., carboys lb. .05 — .05%
Elecampane	.lb. .69	— .71	18 deg., carboys lb. .04% — .05%
Galangal	.lb. .14	— .16	16 deg., carboys lb. — .04
Gelsemium	.lb. .10	— .11	Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. lb. .19 — .21
Gentian	.lb. .14	— .16	Sal Ammoniac gray lb. .10 — .11
Powdered	.lb. .18	— .20	Granulated, white lb. .15% — .16%
Geranium	.lb. .09	— .10	Lump lb. .15% — .16%
Powdered	.lb. .12	— .13	Sulphate, foreign 100 lbs. —
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	.lb. .17	— .20	Domestic 100 lbs. .5% — .06%
Bleached	.lb. .21	— .23	65 p.c. lb. —
Ginseng, Cultivated	.lb. 5.70	— 5.80	67 p.c. lb. —
Wild, Eastern	.lb. 6.20	— 6.45	Blanc Fixe lb. .04% — .05%
Northwestern	.lb. 6.45	— 6.70	Barium, chloride ton 95.00 — 100.00
Southern	.lb. 6.30	— 6.50	Dioxide lb. .28 — .30
Golden Seal	.lb. 5.30	— 5.40	Nitrate lb. .11% — .12
Powdered	.lb. 5.70	— 6.00	Barytes, floated, white ton 30.00 — 35.00
Hellebore, Black	.lb. 1.25	— 1.35	Oil color ton 14.00 — 18.00
White, Domestic	.lb. .20	— .22	Bleaching powder, 35 p.c. lb. .01% — .01%
Powdered	.lb. .24	— .26	Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs. 5.25 — 5.30
*Imported	.lb. .40	— .44	Carbide ton 70.00 — 73.00
Ipecac, Cartagena	.lb. 2.45	— 2.50	Chloride, solid, f. o. b. N.Y. ton —
Powdered	.lb. 2.65	— 2.70	Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y. ton —
Rio	.lb. 2.50	— 2.75	Solid, second hands ton 30.00 — 34.00
Jalap, whole	.lb. .12	— 12%	Gran, second hands ton 40.00 — 45.00
Powdered	.lb. .17	— .19	Sulphate lb. .10 — .12%
Kava Kava	.lb. 1.8% — 1.9		Carbon tetrachloride lb. .15% — .16
Lady Slipper	.lb. .42	— .46	Copper Carbonate lb. .33 — .35
Licorice, Russian, cut	.lb. .80	— .90	Subacetate (Verdigris) lb. .40 — .42
Powdered	.lb. .17	— .18	Powdered lb. .40 — .42
Spanish natural, bales	.lb. 1.7% — 1.8%		Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. lb. .09% — .10
Selected	.lb. .25	— .26	Second hands lb. .09% — .09%
Lovage, Amer.	.lb. .38	— .40	Powdered lb. .10 — .11
Manaca	.lb. .21	— .23	Couperas, f.o.b. works. 100 lbs. 1.00 — 1.50
Mandrake	.lb. .08	— .08%	Fusel Oil, crude gal. 2.65 — 2.75
*Musk, Russian	.lb. 4.95	— 5.00	Refined gal. 3.75 — 4.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	.lb. .14	— .16	Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls. lb. — .05
Verona	.lb. .13	— .14	48 p.c. in carboys lb. — .09
Finger	.lb. 1.65	— 1.70	52 p.c. in carboys lb. — .10
Pairera Brava	.lb. .54	— .55	Lead Acetate, brown sugar lb. .12% — .13
Pellitory	.lb. .35	— .47	White crystal lb. .15% — .16
Pink, true	.lb. .45	— .50	Broken Cakes lb. .13% — .14
Pleurisy	.lb. .21	— .22	Granulated lb. .14 — .15
Poke	.lb. .04	— .04%	Arsenate, powdered lb. .22 — .24
Rhatany	.lb. .15	— .17	Paste lb. .10 — .12
Khubari Shensi	.lb. .74	— .79	Nitrate lb. .15 — .16
Cuts	.lb. .41	— .65	Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb. .09% — .09%
High Dried	.lb. .21	— .22	Red, American lb. — .10%
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	.lb. .42	— .43	Foreign lb. —
American	.lb. .18	— .20	White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry lb. — .09%
Mexican	.lb. .24	— .27	in Oil, 100 lbs. or over lb. — .10%
Senega, Northern	.lb. .59	— .60	English lb. —
Southern	.lb. .60	— .62	Basic Sulphate lb. — .08%
Serpentaria	.lb. .31	— .33	Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal. ton 40.00 — 45.00
Skunk Cabbage	.lb. .09%	— .11%	f. o. b. N. Y. ton 50.00 — 52.00
*Snake, Black	.lb. .34	— .35	Muriatic acid,
Canada, natural	.lb. .31	— .35	18 deg. carboys lb. .013% — .01%
Stripped	.lb. .36	— .37	20 deg. carboys lb. .013% — .02%
Spikenard	.lb. .22	— .24	22 deg. carboys lb. .02 — .02%
Squaw Vine	.lb. .12	— .12%	Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys lb. .05% — .06%
Squill, white	.lb. .12%	— .14	38 deg. carboys lb. .06% — .07%
Stillingia	.lb. .09	— .10	40 deg. carboys lb. .07% — .07%
Stone	.lb. .06	— .07	42 deg. carboys lb. .07% — .08%
Unicorn false (helonias)	.lb. .27	— .28	Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb. —
True (Aletrois)	.lb. .18	— .19	38 deg. carboys lb. .05% — .05%
Valerian, Belgian	.lb. .80	— .95	40 deg. carboys lb. .06 — .06%
*English	.lb. .71	— .76	42 deg. carboys lb. .06 — .06%
German	.lb. .80	— .85	Plaster of Paris bbl. 1.59 — 2.00
Japanese	.lb. .53	— .55	True Dental bbl. 1.75 — 2.00
Yellow Dock	.lb. .13%	— .15	Potassium Bichromate lb. .36% — .36%
Domestic	.lb. —		Potash Caustic, 88-92% lb. .84 — .89
Yellow Parilla	.lb. .10	— .12	Carbonate, calc. lb. .70 — .75
SEEDS		WAXES	
*Anise, Levant	.lb. .35	— .36	Chlorate, cryst. lb. .54 — .56
Mexican	.lb. .24	— .24%	Powdered lb. .69 — .74
Russian	.lb. .26	— .27	Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton lb. 375.00 — 400.00
Spanish	.lb. 2.6% — 2.7		Prussiate, red lb. 2.60 — 2.80
Star	.lb. .35	— .35%	Yellow lb. 1.08 — 1.10
Canary, Spanish	.lb. .064% — .07		
*Dutch	.lb. .07% — .08%		
Smyrna	.lb. .08	— .08%	
South American	.lb. .06%	— .07	
Caraway, African	.lb. .61	— .61%	
Cardamoms, bleached	.lb. .80	— 1.10	
Ceylon, green	.lb. .47	— .47%	
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpeper, Granulated	lb.	.30	—	.31
Refined	lb.	.37	—	.38
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags	100 lbs.	2.85	—	2.95
Dense	100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.90
Caustic, dom. 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	7.05	—	7.30
Powd. or gran.	76 p.c.	—	—	—
100 lbs.	6.00	—	6.25	
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.15	—	.16
Bisulphite	lb.	—	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	1.10	—	1.25	
Chlorate	lb.	.25	—	.26
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Hypo sulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	—	1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	4.25	—	4.27
Refined	lb.	.06	—	.06
Nitrite	lb.	.38	—	.42
Prussiate	lb.	.30	—	.35
Silicate 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.90	—	2.35
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	—	1.25
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	—	.75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.02	—	.024
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	—	.034
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton	45.00	—	50.00	
Sulphur, crude, f.o.b. Balti-	60 deg. Pyrite	ton 21.00	—	23.00
66 deg. Brimstone	ton 33.00	—	36.00	
Oleum 20 p.c.	—	.02	—	.024
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs	2.75	—	3.00	

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidonaphthosulphonic	lb.	—	—	1.75
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	—	8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Acid H	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Acid Metanilic	lb.	—	—	—
Acid, Naphthionic, white	lb.	1.50	—	1.70
Acid Naphthosulphonic	lb.	—	—	—
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate	lb.	—	—	—
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.32	—	.34
p-Aminophenol	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
p-Aminophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Aniline Oil	lb.	.28	—	.29
Aniline Salts	lb.	.33	—	.35
Aniline for red	lb.	1.12	—	1.15
Anthracine (80 p.c.)	lb.	—	—	—
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	—	—
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.85	—	1.95
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.60	—	1.79
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.55	—	.60
Benzol, Com.	gal.	.55	—	.60
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.	—	—	.31
Cumidine	lb.	—	—	—
Diamedophenol	lb.	—	—	—
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	—	—
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	—	.40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	—	—	—
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.21	—	.24
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	—	.35
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.60	—	.62
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	—	.35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	—	.50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	—	.55
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	—	.75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.62	—	.65
Dinitrotoloul	lb.	.55	—	.60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	—	—
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	—	—
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	—	.52
Monooxytianiline	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Naphthalene	lb.	.05	—	.10
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—	.29
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	—	.20
b-Naphthol	lb.	.75	—	.80
Sublimed	lb.	.80	—	.90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.85	—	1.00
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
p-Nitramiline	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	—	.22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.30	—	.35
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	—	.45
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	—	—	—
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	—	.65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	—	1.00
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	—	1.23
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	—	6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—	—
Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	—	17.00
Technical	lb.	—	—	9.00

Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	—	2.50
Tolidin	lb.	—	—	.90
Toluidine	lb.	.85	—	1.00
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.80	—	2.00
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Toluol, pure	gal.	1.70	—	1.75
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.70	—	1.85
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	—	1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	—	.40
Xyliidine	lb.	.75	—	.80

Victoria Blue, base	lb.	18.00	—	21.00
Victoria Green	lb.	11.50	—	14.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	2.75	—	3.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	—	.34
Seed	lb.	.11	—	.14
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	—	4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.55	—	.59
Gambier, see tanning.	lb.	—	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.35	—	2.65
Kurpaha	lb.	3.15	—	3.60
Madras	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	—	.29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	—	—
Chinese	lb.	.25	—	.26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	—
Quercitron Bark	lb.	—	—	—
Sumac, see tanning.	lb.	—	—	—
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09	—	.10
Aleppy	lb.	.10	—	.10
Pubna	lb.	—	—	—
China	lb.	.07	—	.074

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	—	.20
Fustic Sticks	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Chips	lb.	.054	—	.06
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.09	—	.10
Logwood sticks	ton	38.00	—	39.00
Chips	lb.	.024	—	.034

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	—	.17
Triple	lb.	.20	—	.23
Concentrated	lb.	.25	—	.30
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.	lb.	—	—	—
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.12	—	.13
Liquid	lb.	.084	—	.09
Tablet	lb.	.10	—	.12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.18	—	.24
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	—	1.30
Fustic	lb.	.11	—	.12
Gall	lb.	—	—	—
Hematinic	lb.	.08	—	.10
Crystals	lb.	.24	—	.34
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.18	—	.20
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	—	.54
For wool	lb.	.30	—	.32
Indigo, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	—	.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.16	—	.19
Crystals	lb.	.19	—	.24
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.10	—	.14
Contract	lb.	—	—	—
Osage Orange—	lb.	—	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
Paste	lb.	.06	—	.12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.	lb.	—	—	—
Quercitron	lb.	.06%	—	.11
Sumac, see tanning.	lb.	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.57	—	.65
Domestic	lb.	.48	—	.50
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	—	.90
Soluble	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	—	.16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	—	.23
RAW TANNING MATERIALS	lb.	—	—	—
Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	63.00	—	70.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—	16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—	62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—	50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	—	65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—	16.00
Ground	ton	—	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	—	31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	—	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c.	ton	85.00	—	87.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	—	59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—	64.00
TANNING EXTRACTS	lb.	—	—	—
Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.024	—	.025
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.024	—	.025
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—	—
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.024	—	.025
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	—	.11
Common	lb.	.16	—	.17
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.23	—	.25
No. 2	lb.	.21	—	.23

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	.04
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	.03
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan	lb.	.0134	.02
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.06	.07
Myrobalsan, liq, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.11
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.0334	.04
Quercitron, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	.06
treated	lb.		
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	.0714	.08
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.09	.11
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.10	.12
Clarified	lb.		
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan	lb.	.01	.0134
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.06	.10
Sunac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.10
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.87	.89
Domestic, prime	gal.	.85	.87
Liver, Newfoundland	bbbl.	75.00	85.00
Norwegian	bbbl.	120.00	125.00
Dolphin, American	lb.	.09	.10
German	lb.	.10	.11
English	lb.	.10	.10
Neutral	lb.	.32	.35
Horse	lb.	.16	.17
Lard, prime winter	gal.	1.85	1.89
Off Prime	gal.	1.42	1.43
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.37	1.41
No. 1	gal.	1.36	1.37
No. 2	gal.	1.34	1.36
Menhaden, Brown, strained	gal.	.85	.86
Light, strained	gal.	.86	.87
Yellow, strained	gal.	.90	.91
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.92	.93
*Northern, crude	gal.		
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	.73	.74
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.		
30 deg., cold test	gal.		
40 deg., cold test	gal.		
Dark	gal.	1.25	1.30
Prime	gal.	1.55	1.57
Oleo Oil	lb.	.21	.23
Herring	gal.		
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80	.85
Jaw	gal.	23.00	25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.14	.14
Saponified	lb.	.14	.15
*Seal, white	gal.		
Sod Oil	lb.	.10	.11
*Sperm bleached, winter	gal.		
38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.41	1.42
45 deg., cold test	gal.	1.39	1.40
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold	test		
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	1.38	1.39
Double pressed	lb.	2.24	2.34
Triple pressed	lb.	2.34	2.54
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.50	1.54
Prime	gal.	1.45	1.50
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal.	.97	.98
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.97	.99

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.23	.25
Cases	lb.	.24	.26
No. 3	lb.	.23	.26
*Coconut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.15	.15
Cochin domestic	lb.	.16	.16
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.13	.13
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	14.96	15.06
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b.	gal.	.91	.92
Summer yellow prime	bbbl.		13.75
White	lb.	.13	.14
Winer, yellow	gal.	.12	.13
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.12	1.13
5-bbl. lots	gal.		
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.15	1.16
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.		
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.16	1.17
Foots	lb.	.19	.20
*Palm Lagos	lb.	.17	.17
Commercial	lb.	.15	.16
Prime, red	lb.	.16	.17
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.16	.16
*Imported	lb.	.19	.20
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.28	1.29
Fine Oil, white steam	gal.	.60	.61
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54	.55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	3.00	3.25
Rapeseed, red, French, in	bbbls.	1.55	1.60
*Nominal.			

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	.04
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.07
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	.12
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.08
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan	lb.	.0134	.02
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.06	.07
Myrobalsan, liq, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.0334	.04
Quercitron, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	.06
treated	lb.		
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	.0714	.08
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.09	.11
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.10	.12
Clarified	lb.		
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan	lb.	.01	.0134
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.06	.10
Sunac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.10
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

*Blown	gal.	1.50	1.55
*Refined, English	gal.	1.40	1.45
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.39	.40
Second	gal.	.41	.42
*Sesame domestic	gal.	1.60	1.75
*Imported	gal.	3.00	3.10
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.26	.30
Commercial	lb.	.23	.23

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal.	.13	.14
25-30 cold test	gal.	.13	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	.14
Summer	gal.	.13	.14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21	.28
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	.19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	.30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15	.18
Neutral, W. V. 29 grav.	gal.	.26	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon,	gal.		
33@34 gravity	gal.	.21	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29	.30
90@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18	.22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	.19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	.35
No. 200	gal.	.24	.25
No. 100	gal.	.23	.24
No. 110	gal.	.23	.23

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.41	.42
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.36	.39
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.28	.35
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	4.50	4.60
Pitch, pure	50-gal. bbls.	13.50	14.00
Rosin, com. to g'd	280-bbl.	5.75	5.80

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	.70
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	.68
V. S. O.	lb.	—	.69
Fine Orange	lb.	—	.64
Second Orange	lb.	—	.61
T. N.	lb.	—	.58
A. C. Garnet	lb.	—	.58
Button	lb.	.64	.65
Regular, bleached	lb.	—	.56
Bone, Dry	lb.	—	.68

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal f.o.b. Atlanta.	44.00	45.00	
Columbus	—	—	
New Orleans	ton	—	
Cook Cake	short ton	37.00	40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	47.50	48.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	49.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	2.60
200 lb. sacks	—	—	1.70
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	1.08
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	1.08
Salt Cake, bulk, 112 lbs.	—	85	1.00

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.45	.50
Open kettle	gal.	.40	.49
Blackstrap bbls.	gal.	.26	.28
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.35	.44
Fancy	lb.	.60	.70
Medium	lb.	.45	.50
Honey—			
*Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.08	.08
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14	.14
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.12	.13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg., per 100 lbs.	—	6.14	

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.11	.12
Caracas	lb.	.12	.13
Hayti	lb.	.09	.09
Macaracibo	lb.	.22	.23
Trinidad	lb.	.12	.12

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

Ar. Fed. War.	Amer. Nat'l. Bu. eral ner		
Powdered	7.90 7.90 8.65 8.60 8.20		
XXX	7.95 7.95 8.70 8.70 8.20		
Confectorers A	7.65 7.65 8.40 — 7.90		
Standard Gran	7.80 7.80 8.55 8.55 8.05		

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	.73
Brown, strained	gal.	.85	.86
Light, strained	gal.	.87	.88
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.89	.90
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.91	.92
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.70	1.75
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.65	1.66
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.60	1.65
Dark	gal.	1.25	1.30
Prime	gal.	1.55	1.60
Saponified	gal.	.14	.15
Stearic, single pressed	gal.	.14	.15
Double pressed	gal.	.22	.23
Triple pressed	gal.	.23	.24

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.23	.25
No. 3	lb.	.22	.23
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.15	.15
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.16	.16
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.14	.14
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	14.96	15.06
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b.	gal.		
Diamond "I"	lb.		
V. S. O.	lb.		
Fine Orange	lb.		
Second Orange	lb.		
T. N.	lb.		
A. C. Garnet	lb.		
Button	lb.		
Regular, bleached	lb.		
Bone, Dry	lb.		

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.55	—	.65	Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	—	.15	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.06	—	.08
1st select, powdered	lb.	.60	—	.65	C. P. carboy	lb.	—	—	.21	Dried, 1 lb., carton	lb.	.16	—	.19
Fine granulated, first	lb.	.60	—	.67	C. P. less	lb.	.23	—	.25	Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	—	.12
Seconds	lb.	.55	—	.60	Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.13
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.28	—	.30	Oleic	lb.	.35	—	.40	Chrome	lb.	.60	—	.65
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.35	—	.40	Oxalic	lb.	.50	—	.60	Potash, gran., pure	lb.	.15	—	.18
Acetal, 1 oz. g.v. 7	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70	Sodic, Technical	lb.	.13	—	.16	
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	—	Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	—	.70	Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.45	—	.50	
Acetanilid	lb.	.65	—	.70	Phosphomolybdic	lb.	.80	—	.85	Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.70	—	.80
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.b.b.	lb.	2.65	—	3.00	Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	—	.20	Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	—	.50
14	lb.	—	—	U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	—	.50	Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	—	.23	
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	—	.30	Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.45	—	.47	Phenoisulphonate	oz.	—	—	.80
Acetone, Pure C. P., Med.	lb.	.50	—	.55	Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	—	.20	Salicylate	lb.	—	—	.24
Technical	lb.	.42	—	.48	Phthalic	lb.	—	—	Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.08	—	.10	
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—				Picric	lb.	2.50	—	.30	Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	—	.45	
Preservative for Developing and Fixing				Pyrogallic, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	—	.45	Alumonol	lb.	—	—	.50	
Baths				1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	—	.20	Purified	lb.	.29	—	.32	
In 2 ounce boxes				Pyrogallous, purified	lb.	.20	—	.25	Alypin	oz.	—	—		
In 4 ounce boxes				Crude	gal.	.30	—	.40	Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	—	.24	
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	—	Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.17	—	.12	Gray	dr.	3.00	—	.35	
Acetophenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	1.85	—	Bulk	lb.	1.15	—	.20	Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles	incl.				
Acetone, P. D. & Co.	or.	5.25	—	6.00	From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	—	.45	1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	Nominal		
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	4.00	—	4.10	Succinic cryst.	oz.	.55	—	.65	Ammonia, Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.08	—	.09
	oz.	—	—	Sulphocarboxylic (about 30 p.c.)	oz.	—	—	20 deg.	lb.	.10	—	.11		
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	—	.16	Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	—	.75	26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.11	—	.16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	—	.17	Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	—	.50	Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.65	—	.70
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	—	.50	Com' 66 deg. (c. 160) lb.	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	—	—	.75	
Acetyl/salicylic (Aspirin) oz.	lb.	.50	—	.55	Less	lb.	.07	—	.08	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	—	.12
	lb.	—	—	C. P.	lb.	.15	—	.17	Arsenite	oz.	—	—	.16	
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	—	.18	Bichromate	lb.	1.10	—	.12
Arsenous, U.S.P., powdered	lb.	.35	—	.45	Tannic Com'l lb. cart.	lb.	1.35	—	.145	Bitartrate	lb.	.75	—	.100
Benzoic, Eng. true	oz.	.90	—	.90	Medicinal	lb.	1.40	—	.156	Benzoate	oz.	.75	—	.80
From Toluol	lb.	4.75	—	5.00	Powdered	lb.	1.50	—	.160	Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.80	—	.95
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13	—	.18	Tartaric cryst.	lb.	1.50	—	.155	Carbonate, Jars	oz.	.15	—	.18
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.22	Powdered	lb.	.37	—	.40	Resub, Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	—	.37
Impair	lb.	.25	—	.30	Trichloroacetic	lb.	.50	—	.55	Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20
Bromic, 1-oz. g.v. 7	oz.	—	—	Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	—	Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	—	.15		
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Adalin	lb.	—	—	Fluoride	oz.	1.05	—	.20	
Cacodylic	oz.	—	—	Adamor	oz.	—	—	Hypophos.	lb. 2.15	.18	—	.20		
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	—	6.25	Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	—	.75	Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	—	—	.30
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.49	—	.50	Hydrous	lb.	.60	—	.65	Iodide	oz.	4.10	—	.46
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.56	—	.57	(See also Lanoline)	lb.	—	—	Molybdate	oz.	.45	—	.52	
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.57	—	.60	Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	—	Muriate	oz.	.23	—	.25	
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.45	—	.46	Cryst., 15 gr. v.	oz.	—	—	Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	—	.25	
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	Adalin	lb.	—	—	C. P. Gran.	lb.	.29	—	.31		
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	—	.40	Adamor	oz.	—	—	Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	—	.25	
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	—	.25	Adeps	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.25	
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	—	2.00	Hydrous	lb.	—	—	Granulated	lb.	.22	—	.25	
C. P.	oz.	—	—	Adonidin	15 gr. tube	gr.	—	—	Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	—	.60	
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.90	—	.100	Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	—	Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	—	.133	
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	9.00	—	9.50	Aduro (developer) 16-oz. bottles	incl.	—	—	Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.90	—	.200	
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	—	1 oz.	oz.	—	—	1-oz. c. v. 4	oz.	—	—	.15		
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	—	Agar, Agar	lb.	.75	—	.85	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	—	.18	
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.75	—	.77	Agaric, white	lb.	—	—	Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	—	.55	
Less than keg	lb.	.80	—	.83	Agaricin	oz.	5.00	—	.55	Salicylate	lb.	1.60	—	.170
Granulated	lb.	.85	—	.95	Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle	oz.	—	—	Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	—	.25	
Cresylic	lb.	1.45	—	1.65	incl. each	lb.	—	—	Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b.	lb.	9.10	—	.200	
Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.v. 7	oz.	—	—	4-oz.	oz.	—	—	1-oz. c. v. 4	oz.	—	—	.35		
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—	2-oz.	oz.	—	—	Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	—	.140		
	oz.	—	—	Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	—	Valerate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—	.15		
Gallic	oz.	.19	—	.21	Com' 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	4.35	—	.40	Ammonol	oz.	—	—	.100
$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.80	—	2.00	Less	oz.	4.45	—	.45	Amyl Acetate	gal.	.525	—	.530
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	—	.30	Com' 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	4.28	—	.40	Technical	lb.	.80	—	.85
Hippuric	—	—	—	Less	oz.	4.35	—	.45	Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	—	.43	
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	—	.40	Denatured, bals., less	gal.	1.20	—	.140	Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	—	.35
Hydrobrom, conc. v.	oz.	.08	—	.10	Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	—	.80	Analgesic	oz.	—	—	.30
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.05	—	.06	Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.35	—	.40	Seed	oz.	—	—	.100
	lb.	.35	—	.40	Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	—	.120	Anise Seed	lb.	.45	—	.50
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	—	.10	Powdered	lb.	1.00	—	.110	Star	lb.	.50	—	.55
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	—	Almond meal	lb.	.45	—	.50	Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	—	.65	
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	—	Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	—	.53	Areca Nuts	lb.	.15	—	.20	
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.	lb.	.15	—	Sweet Jordan	lb.	.45	—	.55	Antipyrine	oz.	—	—	.60	
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.07	—	Aloe, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.15	—	.125	Apio, liquid, green	oz.	1.80	—	.185	
Iodic	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.14	—	.20	Apocodeine Hydrochlor.	lb.	—	—	.45	
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.40	—	Cape	lb.	.20	—	.27	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous	oz.	—	—	.35	
Dilute	oz.	.12	—	Powdered	lb.	.33	—	.37	Crystals, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. v.	oz.	—	—	.31	
Molybdate C. P.	lb.	6.00	—	Curacao, gourds	lb.	.13	—	.18	Areca Nuts	lb.	.45	—	.50	
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	—	Bulk	lb.	.45	—	.50	Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40	
Monochloroacetic, cry.	oz.	.20	—	Socotrine, True	lb.	.45	—	.50	Argyol	oz.	—	—	.150	
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (3%)	lb.	.06	—	Powdered	lb.	.55	—	.60	Aristolochia (Bayer)	oz.	—	—	.22	
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	—	Purified	lb.	.75	—	.100	Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	—	.180	
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.09	—	Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.08	—	.10	Arnica Flowers	lb.	3.00	—	.32	
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	—	Cut	lb.	.75	—	.85	Powdered	lb.	3.15	—	.32	
38 deg., carbonyl	lb.	.08	—	Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	—	.12	Ground	lb.	3.00	—	.31	

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65	.70	Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	9.30	Cantharides, Rus., sifted	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.12	.15	Phosphate	lb.	—	5.20	Powdered	lb.	5.65	— 5.75
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	.60	Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	4.75	Chinese	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Jamaica	lb.	—	—	Sub-benzoate	lb.	8.50	9.50	Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	.25	Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	3.60	Capiscin	oz.	.65	— .75
Taylor's 34-lb. in tin foil	lb.	.45	.48	Subgallate	lb.	3.50	3.70	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ca.	—	1.75
boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	—	—	Subiodide	lb.	5.15	5.50	Capiscum	oz.	.75	— .80
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	.40	Sublactate	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Chloride	oz.	—	—	Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	3.05	Caoutchouc	lb.	—	1.50
Iodide	oz.	.38	.40	Subsalsalate, Basic U.S.P. lb.	lb.	—	5.20	Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .25
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.30	.35	Tannate	oz.	.30	.32	Caraway	lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered, pure	lb.	.32	.40	Valerate	oz.	.60	.70	Powdered	lb.	.75	— .85
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	.38	Blackhawk Bark	lb.	.30	.35	Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	.90	Bloodroot	lb.	.22	.25	Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.85	1.95	Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.98	1.05	Cardamom, Seed, bleached	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.05	2.10	Powdered	lb.	1.03	1.10	Decorticated	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Asbestos	lb.	.25	.40	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate)	—	—	Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10	
Aspidospermine, Amorph.	15 gr.	1.00	1.20	Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.50	.55	Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.40	— .45
Cryst. 15 gr.	ea.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.40	.45	Carols Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Aspirin	oz.	—	.85	Jeweler's	lb.	1.45	1.50	Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	.80	Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	—	Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of	12	—	—	Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	.12	Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38	— .40
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of	24	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.12	.14	Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of	36	—	—	Bromalin	lb.	—	—	Cassia, China	lb.	.15	— .25
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of	12	—	—	Bromine	oz.	.10	.12	Fistula	lb.	.23	— .25
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of	24	—	—	Bromoform	lb.	3.50	3.75	Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Tablets, per 100	—	—	—	Broom Tops	lb.	.18	.30	Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	—	Brucine	oz.	—	—	Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.25	— .30
Atramin	oz.	—	.15	Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	1.20	Catnip, lbs. pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Atropine, 5 grains	—	—	—	Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	1.55	Calophyllin	oz.	.35	— .40
Sulphate, 5 grains	—	—	—	Powdered	lb.	1.55	1.60	Celery Seed	lb.	.27	— .30
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	.45	Short	lb.	1.60	1.70	Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Balmy Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	.28	Powdered	lb.	1.70	1.80	Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20	1.28	Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.40	.45	Oxalate	oz.	.85	— .95
Oregon	lb.	.20	.25	Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	.40	Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Peru	lb.	5.00	5.50	Cassia	lb.	.24	.30	Chalk, Precipitated, English	7-lb. bags	—	—
Tolu	lb.	.60	.65	Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	.45	Prepared, Eng., Thomas	—	.12	— .15
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	.70	Seed	lb.	—	.34	8-lb. box, white	box	.80	— .85
Barium Carb., pure, pure	lb.	.35	.40	Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	.42	Pink	box	.60	— .70
C. P., 1-lb. bots	lb.	—	—	Baker's A and white	lb.	.48	.55	White, bbls.	lb.	.004	— .04
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	.50	Dutch	lb.	.55	.60	Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.65	— .70
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	.42	Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.48	.55	Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	—	Cadmium Bromide	lb.	3.00	3.50	Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.45	.50	1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	—	Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	.50	Carbonate	lb.	—	—	Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Iodide	oz.	—	.40	Iodide	lb.	4.75	5.16	Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	.27	Nitrate	lb.	1.75	1.85	Chile	lb.	.80	— .85
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	.55	Sulphate	lb.	2.15	2.30	Chinodine	oz.	.12	— .13
Sulphate, Pow. (Barites)	lb.	.07	.10	Caffeine, pure	lb.	—	—	Chinolin, pure	oz.	.45	— .50
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	.30	Acetate	oz.	—	—	Chireta	lb.	.40	— .50
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	.55	Benzoate	oz.	1.25	1.55	Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs.	ea.	—	— 1.50
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	—	Citrate	oz.	—	—	Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	.17	Bromide	oz.	—	—	Chloroform	lb.	.72	— .80
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.12	.15	Citratized	lb.	9.00	9.50	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	—	Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	.75	For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Less	gal.	2.65	2.80	Hydrochlor (true salt)	lb.	1.05	1.60	Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	.90	— .95
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	.42	Salicylate	oz.	—	—	Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Para	lb.	.70	.75	Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	1.50	Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Surinam	lb.	.85	.95	Valerate	oz.	—	—	Chrysobin	oz.	.60	— .62
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	.35	Calamine, Pink	lb.	.35	.40	Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50	8.00	Powdered	lb.	.55	.60	Cinnona Bark, pale, sc'd	lb.	.70	— .75
Short	lb.	6.00	7.50	White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	2.50	Calysma	lb.	.45	— .50
Cuts	lb.	4.50	5.00	Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	.80	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	4.50	Benzoate	oz.	—	—	For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
So. American	lb.	4.00	4.50	Bromide	lb.	1.20	1.30	Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	.90	— .95
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	2.00	Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	.15	Sulphate, scales	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Becherine hydrochlor	oz.	—	.25	Fused	lb.	.65	.90	Powdered	lb.	.52	— .55
Sulphate	oz.	—	.25	Granulated	lb.	.12	.18	Chrysobin	oz.	.60	— .65
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	2.10	Citrate	lb.	—	—	Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Bulk	lb.	1.80	1.90	Formate	oz.	.11	.12	Cinnona Bark, pale, sc'd	lb.	.70	— .75
Root, German	lb.	4.25	4.50	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	.20	Calysma	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	4.45	4.70	Hypophosphate	lb.	1.15	1.40	Chinchonidine, Alkal.	oz.	.53	— .65
Benzaldehyde	oz.	6.25	6.50	Iodide	lb.	4.10	4.60	Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Benzanilide	oz.	—	.25	Lactate	oz.	.19	.22	Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Benzine	gal.	.30	.40	Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	2.25	Hydrochloride	oz.	.38	— .50
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	2.15	Nitrate	lb.	—	.85	Salicylate	oz.	.37	— .47
Sumatra	lb.	.50	.55	Oxalate	lb.	—	—	Sulphate	oz.	.38	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.60	.65	Peroxide	lb.	1.90	2.15	Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	.85	Permanganate	oz.	.35	.40	Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v.	ea.	—	—	Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	.95	Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Phosphate	oz.	—	—	Salicylate	lb.	—	—	Sulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	3.00	Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	.40	Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	.25	Sulphite	lb.	.14	.18	Cinnabbar	lb.	.40	— .50
Iota Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	—	Sulphocarboilate	oz.	.14	.16	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.45	— .55
Betanaphthol, resub, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	1.60	Calendula Flowers	lb.	3.25	3.50	Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Jetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	lb.	—	—	Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— .30
Bismuth, Betanaph.	oz.	—	—	Camphor, refined	lb.	.87	.95	3-oz. bottle	ca.	3.00	— 3.25
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	4.60	½-lb. squares	lb.	.87	.93	Civet	oz.	.45	— .50
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	.45	Powdered	lb.	.95	1.01	Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.50	— .55
Glycerite, N. F.	lb.	—	1.80	Japanese	lb.	.94	1.00	Powdered, pure	lb.	.50	— .55
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	5.05	Monobromated	lb.	3.00	3.25	Penang	lb.	.80	— .85
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	.50	Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	—	Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.80	— .85
Oxychloride	lb.	—	4.35	Smyrna	lb.	—	—	Carbonate	oz.	.30	— .35

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb. 1.05	— 1.10	Dog Grass, cut	lb. 1.60	— 1.75	Ginger Root, African	lb. 20	— 23
Cocaine	oz. 14.15	— 14.40	Dover's Powder	lb. 3.50	— 3.75	Powdered	lb. 25	— 30
Hydrochloride	oz. 12.80	— 13.05	Dragon's Blood powdered	lb. .60	— .65	Jamaica, bleached	lb. 28	— 33
Nitrate	oz. 12.80	— 13.05	Extra	lb. 1.40	— 1.45	Ground	lb. 33	— 36
Salicylate	oz. 10.70	— 10.85	Powdered	lb. 2.15	— 2.25	Powdered	lb. 35	— 38
Phosphate	oz. 10.70	— 10.85	Reeds	lb. 2.40	— 2.50	Ginseng	lb. 7.50	— 8.50
Sulphate	oz. 11.40	— 11.65	Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. vials	lb. —	—	Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)	lb. —	—
Cohosh Root, black	lb. .15	— .20	Duotol	oz. —	— 1.50	Glucose	lb. .12	— .15
Blue	lb. .14	— .19	Dwarf Elder	lb. .35	— .40	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums	lb. .68	— .80
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.	lb. —	— .17	Echinacea Root	lb. .38	— .42	and bbls. added	lb. .69	— .71
Colchicum Root	lb. 3.50	— 4.00	Ground	lb. .40	— .44	in cans	lb. .77	— .80
Powdered	lb. 3.50	— 4.00	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bts	lb. —	—	Less	lb. —	—
Seed	lb. 3.50	— 3.65	incl.	lb. —	—	Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot.	lb. —	—
Powdered	lb. 3.55	— 3.70	Eikonen (developer), 16-oz. lb.	lb. Nominal	—	incl.	lb. Nominal	—
Collodion, U. S. P., 1900	lb. .60	— .65	1 oz.	lb. .45	—	1 oz.	oz. —	— .30
Cantharidial, U. S. P.	lb. 8.50	— 9.25	Elaterin	lb. .20	— 2.00	Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	oz. —	— .10
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb. .65	— .70	Elaterium	lb. 2.00	— 2.20	Goa Powder	lb. 6.50	— 7.50
Styptic, U. S. P.	lb. 1.10	— 1.20	Elderberries	lb. .25	— .30	Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15	gr. g.v.	— .53
Colocynth select	lb. .38	— .46	Flowers, pressed	lb. .40	— .50	Brown $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v. —	oz. —	— .12
Pulp	lb. .60	— .65	Juice, Sambuci	lb. —	— .30	Gold and Sodium Chloride	lb. —	— .23
Colombo Root	lb. .25	— .35	Elm Bark, select	lb. .28	— .33	U. S. P. 15 gr. v. —	doz. 2.80	— .30
Coltafoot Leaves	lb. .25	— .30	Ground, pure	lb. .30	— .35	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb. 1.20	— .40
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb. .35	— .40	Powdered, pure	lb. .33	— .36	Golden Seal Root	lb. 6.25	— .65
Condurango Bark, true	lb. .30	— .34	Emetin (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 13.00	Grains of Paradise	lb. 4.00	—
Conium Leaves	lb. .36	— .42	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	— 2.75	Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb. 20	— .25
Seed	lb. .25	— .30	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ea.	—	— 1.15	Powdered	lb. .27	— .32
Copiba S. A.	lb. 1.25	— 1.35	Eosine	lb. .80	— .80	Squashes	lb. .30	— .35
Para	lb. 1.25	— 1.35	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb. .95	— 1.00	Guaiac, Resin	lb. .45	— .50
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb. .90	— 1.15	Ergot, Russia	lb. 1.00	— 1.10	Powdered	lb. .55	— .60
Ammoniated	lb. .60	— .70	Powdered	lb. —	—	Wood rasped	lb. .03	— .06
Arsenate	oz. —	— .15	Ergotin, Bonjean	oz. —	— .70	Guaiacol liquid	oz. 1.60	— 1.65
Arsenite	oz. —	— .12	Ergotole	oz. —	— 1.00	Carbonate	oz. 6.00	— 6.50
Carbonate	lb. .45	— .60	Erythroxylon (Resinoid)	oz. —	—	Phosphate	oz. —	— 1.75
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb. 1.20	— 1.30	Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v. —	oz. —	—	Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz. —	— 1.40
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4	oz. —	— .15	Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.	—	—	Valerianate (Geosote)	oz. —	— 1.34
Hydroxide	lb. —	— 2.00	Ether, Acetic	lb. .50	— .60	Guaiacum, Resin	oz. —	— 1.00
Iodide	oz. —	— .36	Chlorie	lb. .60	— .80	Washed	lb. .52	— .62
Nitrate	lb. —	— .55	Nitrous Conct.	lb. .80	— 1.10	Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P.	lb. .55	— .70
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz. —	— .23	U. S. P. 1880	lb. .44	— .49	Benzoate	lb. —	—
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb. 1.00	— 1.10	Valerianic	lb. .52	— .62	Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz. —	—
Powdered	lb. 1.10	— 1.15	Washed	lb. .32	— .37	Sulphate	oz. —	—
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb. .16	— .18	Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P. —	lb. .55	— .70	Eudoxine	oz. —	—
Powdered	lb. .11	— .12	Eudoxine	oz. —	—	Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 35	lb. .45	— .50
Copperas	lb. .02	— 1.5 — .04	Euresol	oz. —	—	Eurotine	oz. —	—
Coriander	lb. .30	— .35	Pr. Capillia	oz. —	—	Eugenol	oz. —	—
Powdered	lb. .40	— .45	Euonymum (Ecalec. powd.)	oz. .40	— .45	Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz. —	—
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)	lb. —	—	Euphorbium	lb. .35	— .46	Euphorine	oz. —	—
Coto Bark	lb. .35	— .45	Powdered	lb. .45	— .50	Equine	oz. —	—
Cotoin, true, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	oz. —	— 27.00	Equine	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Cotton Root Bark	lb. .20	— .25	Exalgin	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Powdered	lb. .25	— .30	Extract Male Fern	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Couch Grass (Dogggrass)	lb. —	—	Fennel Seed	lb. .75	— .80	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Cramp Bark	lb. .12	— .20	French	lb. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Coumarin	lb. 1.55	— 1.65	German	lb. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Cranebill	lb. .24	— .29	French	lb. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Powdered	lb. .30	— .35	Equine	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb. .55	— .59	Eupomphus	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Cresote, Beechwood	oz. .20	— .25	Exalgin	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Carbonate	oz. —	—	Extract Male Fern	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Phosphate	oz. —	—	Fennel Seed	lb. .75	— .80	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Valerate	oz. —	—	French	lb. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Cress U. S. P.	lb. .30	— .35	German	lb. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Crotion-Chloral (Butylch.)	lb. .55	— .65	French	lb. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb. 1.20	— 1.25	Ferratin	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Powdered	lb. 1.30	— 1.35	Tablets	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Cudbear	lb. .45	— .55	Ferratin, 7/2 gr. bts. of 50	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Culver's Root	lb. .27	— .30	Ferritin	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Cumin Seed	lb. .30	— .35	Ferritin	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea. —	—	Ferritin	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Cyprinedin (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 1.25	Ferritin	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Damiana Leaves	lb. .20	— .25	Ferritin	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Dandelion Herb	lb. .30	— .35	Ferritin	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Root	lb. .50	— .55	Ferritin	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Cut	lb. .48	— .50	Ferritin	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Daturin Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.	lb. .27	— .32	Ferritin	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Dermatol	oz. .19	— .26	Flaxseed, cleanned	oz. —	—	Eupomphus	oz. —	—
Dextrine, yellow	lb. .12	— .14	Ground	lb. .10	— .13	Ferritin	oz. —	—
White	lb. .22	— .25	Foenugreek Seed	lb. .20	— .25	Ferritin	oz. —	—
Dextro-quinine	oz. —	— .37	Ground	lb. .16	— .18	Ferritin	oz. —	—
Diacetylmorphine, Alk.	oz. 15.40	— 16.60	Formaldehyde	lb. .20	— .25	Ferritin	oz. —	—
Hydrochloride	oz. 14.60	— 14.80	Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc. lb.	lb. —	—	Ferritin	oz. —	—
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bts.	lb. —	—	4-1/2 lb. c.b. inc. lb.	lb. —	—	Ferritin	oz. —	—
1-oz.	oz. —	— .80	Fuller's Earth	lb. .05	— .08	Ferritin	oz. —	—
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz. —	— 2.50	Fustic, chips	lb. .07	— .10	Ferritin	oz. —	—
Digalaten, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	vial	—	Gadouli	oz. —	— 1.00	Ferritin	oz. —	—
Digipuratum, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz.	ca.	—	Galangal Root, selected	lb. .30	— .35	Ferritin	oz. —	—
Digitalin, eighth	oz. 20.00	— 21.00	Powdered	lb. .40	— .45	Ferritin	oz. —	—
15 gr. vials	ca. .75	— .85	Galbanum, strained	lb. 2.00	— 2.75	Ferritin	oz. —	—
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb. —	— 1.25	Gambier	lb. .20	— .25	Ferritin	oz. —	—
Bulk	lb. .60	— .65	Gamboge, blocky	lb. 3.00	— 3.10	Ferritin	oz. —	—
Powdered	lb. .65	— .70	Select, Pipe, bright	lb. 3.15	— 3.20	Ferritin	oz. —	—
Pressed, o.zs.	lb. .85	— 1.00	Garlic, on strings	lb. 3.05	— 3.25	Ferritin	oz. —	—
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea. —	— 2.00	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)	lb. .25	— .30	Ferritin	oz. —	—
Diozen, 16 oz.	oz. —	—	Gelatin, French Coignets	lb. 1.20	— 1.30	Ferritin	oz. —	—
1 oz.	oz. —	— .37	German White Gold Label	lb. 1.80	— 1.90	Ferritin	oz. —	—
Diosin	oz. 20.00	— 20.30	German White Silver Label	lb. 1.65	— 1.75	Ferritin	oz. —	—
Diuretin	oz. —	— 1.75	Gelsemine (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 5.25	Ferritin	oz. —	—

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthiol	lb.	—	—	—	Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	1.10
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	—	4.00	Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	.25
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—	—	Nitrate	lb.	.23	.35
1 oz.	oz.	—	—	—	Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	.25
Indigo Bengal, true	oz.	3.75	—	5.00	Lecithin	oz.	—	2.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	—	.56	Leeches, best Swedish	oz.	.18	.20
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	—	.65	Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	.25
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.80	—	.85	Ground	lb.	.20	.25
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	1.25	Lenigallol	oz.	—	.85
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.00	—	4.25	Licorice, Y & S 1/2	lb.	.44	.52
Monobromide	oz.	—	—	.50	Corigliano	—	—	—
Monochloride	oz.	—	—	.75	Mass	lb.	—	—
Trichloride	oz.	—	—	.95	Powdered	lb.	—	—
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	—	—	Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.90	1.00
25 p.c.	oz.	—	—	—	Powdered	lb.	1.00	1.10
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.40	—	4.80	Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	.40
Deodorized	oz.	.70	—	.90	Powdered	lb.	.40	.45
Idol	oz.	—	—	—	Lilacine	oz.	.75	.90
Iodothyrene, 1/4-oz. vials	oz.	—	—	Assort., 1/4 and 1/2-oz.	lb.	.12	.16	
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.75	—	3.06	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06	.11
Powdered	lb.	2.85	—	3.10	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06	.11
Rio	lb.	3.40	—	3.65	Assort., 1/4 and 1/2-oz.	lb.	.12	.16
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	—	.25	Carbonate, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	.50
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	—	.45	Chloride	oz.	.27	.30
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	—	.16	Citrate	lb.	2.30	2.40
Benzoate	oz.	.40	—	.50	Glycerophosphate	—	—	—
Bromide	oz.	.18	—	.22	Iodide	oz.	—	.48
Chloride, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.30	—	.40	Salicylate	lb.	3.15	3.35
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	—	1.02	Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	.20
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	—	.98	Powdered	lb.	.20	.25
and Quin, Cit. U. S. P.	lb.	(12 p.c. Q.) Scales	—	3.70	Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	.38
Quin, & Strichnine	lb.	3.75	—	4.35	Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	1.10
Glycerophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	—	Lodestone	lb.	.35	.40	
Hypophosphate	lb.	2.15	—	2.25	Powdered	lb.	.35	.40
Iodide	oz.	.28	—	.32	London-Purple	lb.	.20	.30
Syrup	lb.	.40	—	.45	Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	1.00
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	—	.30	Seed	lb.	.60	.70
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	—	.17	Lupulin	lb.	2.80	3.00
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	—	.18	Lycetol	oz.	—	.425
Red, Saccharated	lb.	.45	—	.48	Lycopodium	lb.	1.75	1.85
Peptonized	lb.	—	—	3.00	Mace, whole	lb.	.80	.90
Phosphate, gran., lb. bota.	lb.	.85	—	.90	Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	.45
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	—	.93	Powdered	lb.	—	—
Precipitated, 1-lb. bota.	lb.	.35	—	.40	Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.	—	—	—
Protocarb (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	—	.40	Magnesium, Benzote	oz.	—	.45
Pyrophosph., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	—	.98	Carbonate, U. S. P. .4 oz.	lb.	.41	.50
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	—	.90	2-oz.	lb.	.42	.51
Salicylate	oz.	—	—	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	.33	
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	—	.35	Hypophosphate, pure	lb.	2.00	2.15
Solution	lb.	.09	—	.15	Iodide	oz.	—	.42
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	—	.33	Lactate	oz.	—	.25
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	—	.15	Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	.65
Sulph. (Coppers) ... 100 lbs.	lb.	2.20	—	2.50	Ribbon	oz.	.75	.95
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	—	.12	Nitrate	lb.	—	.40
Dried	lb.	.15	—	.18	Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	.30
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	—	.90	Technical	lb.	1.00	1.10
and Potass. Scales	lb.	—	—	Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	.42	
Tersulph. Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Technical, kegs	lb.	—	.19
Valerate	lb.	.23	—	.24	Bbls.	lb.	—	.17
Isarol, glass bota.	lb.	.80	—	.90	Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	1.00
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	—	—	Technical	lb.	—	.95	
American	lb.	5.00	—	5.25	Peroxide	oz.	—	2.45
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.90	—	1.05	Phosphate, pure	oz.	—	.06
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.25	—	.30	Salicylate	lb.	1.15	1.25
Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35	Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.08	.09
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	—	C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	.25	
Jeriquity Seed (Abras Preca-	lb.	—	—	Dried	lb.	—	.30	
torius)	oz.	.10	—	.12	Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	—
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	—	.35	Blue, small	lb.	2.50	2.60
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	—	.45	Manaca Root	lb.	.45	.50
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	—	.15	Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	.20
Kamala	lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Powdered	lb.	.22	.25
Powdered	lb.	2.10	—	2.20	Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	.40
Kaolin	lb.	—	—	Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	.10	
Kava Kava	lb.	.07	—	.09	Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	.85
Powdered	lb.	.26	—	.30	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	.36
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.35	—	.40	Hypophosphate	lb.	2.30	2.40
Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50	Iodide	oz.	—	.42
Koussu powdered	lb.	.65	—	.75	Lactate	oz.	—	.25
Lactucarium	lb.	8.50	—	9.00	Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	.20
Lactophenil	oz.	—	—	Pepetonized	lb.	3.00	4.50	
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	—	.47	Peroxide, pure	oz.	—	.06
Landoline	lb.	—	—	Sulphur, pure crys.	lb.	.60	.65	
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	1.50	
Landum, "Merck"	lb.	—	—	Small	lb.	1.20	1.25	
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	Sorts	lb.	.85	.90	
(See also Adeps Lanae)	lb.	—	—	Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	.65	
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.35	—	Mastic	lb.	.80	.85	
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.45	—	Matio leaves	lb.	.40	.50	
Extra	lb.	.40	—	Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.30	4.10	
Hand picked	lb.	.45	—	Mercury	lb.	1.55	1.60	
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.55	—	Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	1.95	2.15	
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	—	Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.90	2.10	
Chloride	lb.	.75	—	Bisulphate	lb.	1.80	2.00	
		.85		Bromide	oz.	—	.60	

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copiba, pure	lb. 1.20	- 1.25	Ointment, Citrine	lb. .83	- .90	Potassium Bromide	lb. 1.45	- 1.65
Coriander	oz. 1.40	- 1.50	Iodine	lb. -	- 1.00	Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb. 1.00	- 1.10
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal. 1.65	- 1.70	Mercurial, $\frac{1}{2}$ mercury	lb. 1.31	- 1.40	U. S. P.	lb. 1.60	- 1.75
Croton	lb. 1.20	- 1.30	1-3 Mercury	lb. .95	- 1.05	Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb. 1.70	- 1.85
Cubeb	lb. 7.50	- 8.00	Zinc Oxide	lb. -	- .50	Chlorate	lb. .58	- .72
Cumin	lb. 6.50	- 7.00	Opium (Natural)	lb. 30.00	- 32.00	Granulated	lb. .78	- .85
Dill	oz. .45	- .50	Granulated	lb. 31.00	- 35.00	Powdered	lb. .59	- .73
Erigeron, true	lb. 1.50	- 2.00	U. S. P. powdered	lb. 31.50	- 35.50	Chloride, C. P.	lb. 1.35	- 1.45
Fennel Seed, pure	lb. 4.75	- 5.00	Orange Flowers	lb. 1.30	- 1.45	Citrate	lb. 1.95	- 2.05
Eucalyptus	lb. 1.25	- 1.35	Peel, Curacao	lb. .10	- .18	Cyanide	lb. 2.50	- 2.75
Fusel, Crude	gal. 4.75	- 5.25	Orphol	oz. -	-	Fluoride	lb. 3.75	- 4.00
Pure	lb. .90	- 1.10	Orris, Florentine	lb. .30	- .35	Glycerophosphate	oz. .27	- .30
Gaultheria Leaf	lb. 4.75	- 5.00	Select Finger	lb. 2.40	- 2.50	Hypophosphite	lb. 2.25	- 2.35
Geranium, Rose	lb. 16.50	- 18.50	Verona	lb. .20	- .25	Iodide	lb. 3.00	- 3.15
Turkish	lb. 14.50	- 15.00	Orthoform	oz. -	- 3.75	Iodate	oz. -	- .35
Ginger	oz. .55	- .60	Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles	lb. Nominal		Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb. -	- 2.80
Gingergrass	lb. 2.00	- 2.25	incl. 1-oz.	oz. -		Lactophosphate	oz. .20	- .24
Haarlem, Dutch	doz. -.85		Ortol Bisulphite, tubes	set -		Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb. 1.50	- 1.80
Sylvester's	doz. 3.00	- 3.25	Ovaraden	oz. -		Nitrate	lb. .43	- .49
Hemlock	lb. 1.00	- 1.15	Ovarin	oz. 5.00	- 5.35	Powdered	lb. .44	- .50
Henbane	lb. -	- 1.50	Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb. -	- 2.00	C. P.	lb. .50	- .60
Juniper Berries	lb. 19.00	- 20.00	Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.e.a.	lb. -	- 2.50	Permanganate	lb. 5.00	- 5.50
Wood Comp'd	lb. 2.75	- 3.00	Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz. .30	- .40	Phenolsulphonate	oz. -	- .32
Lard	gal. 2.00	- 2.10	Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb. .65	- .70	C. P.	lb. -	-
Lavender, Mitcham	oz. -	-	Papraffin	lb. .16	- .20	Prussiate, red	lb. 3.25	- 3.50
Flowers	lb. 6.00	- 6.25	Paraffin	oz. .14	- .18	Yellow	lb. 1.50	- 1.65
Garden, French	lb. 1.00	- 1.25	Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb. -	- 3.00	Salicylate	oz. .20	- .25
Spike	lb. 1.40	- 1.50	Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride)	lb. -	-	Sulphate	lb. .80	- .90
Lemon	lb. 1.40	- 1.50	Patchouli Leaves	lb. .50	- .55	Sulphide	lb. 1.10	- 1.40
Lemongrass	lb. 1.50	- 1.60	Peltierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.e.a.	lb. -	-	C. P.	lb. .90	- 1.15
Limes, expressed	lb. 3.40	- 3.50	Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea. -	- 1.00	Tartate, Powdered (Soluble		
Distilled	lb. 1.35	- 1.50	Pellitory Root	lb. .45	- .60	Tartar,	lb. 1.30	- 1.40
Linseed, boiled	gal. 1.28	- 1.33	Pennyroyal, Herb	lb. .20	- .25	Prickly Ash Bark	lb. .25	- .30
Raw	gal. 1.27	- 1.32	Pepper, black, clean sift	lb. .35	- .40	Powdered	lb. .32	- .37
Lobelia	oz. -.75		White	lb. .40	- .45	Berries	lb. .25	- .30
Mace, distilled	lb. 3.25	- 4.00	Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb. .70	- .75	Protargol	lb. 1.25	- 1.35
Expressed	lb. 1.40	- 1.50	Leaves, pressed, ora.	lb. .25	- .35	Pulsatilla Herb	lb. 4.20	- 5.00
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz. 1.45	- 1.55	Photol	oz. -	-	Pumpkin Seed	lb. .20	- .25
Mustard, artificial	oz. 1.85	- 2.50	Pichi Herb	lb. .22	- .25	Pykotanin Blue	oz. 2.50	- 1.00
Essential	oz. 1.90	- 1.95	Pilocarpine, Alk. pure	gr. .10	- .12	Pyridine	oz. -	-
Musk	oz. 27.00	- 28.00	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr. -	- 10	Pyramidon	oz. -	- 2.9
Neatsfoot	gal. 1.80	- 1.90	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr. -	- 10	Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz. -	- .80
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz. 4.50	- 4.70	Nitrate	oz. -	-	Quassia, rasped	lb. .18	- .22
Petale, extra	oz. .52	- 5.50	Quebracho Bark	lb. .45	- .50	Powdered	lb. .24	- .28
Nutmeg	lb. 1.90	- 2.00	Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb. .25	- .30	Quebracho Bark	lb. .25	- .30
Olive, Lucca, Cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal. 3.50	- 3.60	Quince Seed	lb. 1.00	- 1.10	Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb. .25	- .30
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal. 3.25	- 3.35	Persian Berries	lb. .45	- .55	Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz. .82	- 1.00
Malaga	gal. 2.35	- 2.40	Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb. .21	- .27	Sulph	oz. .47	- .57
Pompeian	gal. 2.70	- 3.00	Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz. -	- 2.40	Quinine, Alkaloid	oz. -	- 1.69
Orange, bitter	lb. 3.00	- 3.25	do (L. & F.)	oz. -	- 2.40	Acetate	oz. -	- 1.86
Sweet	lb. 3.50	- 3.60	Phenobromate	oz. -	- 2.00	Arsenate	oz. -	- 1.65
Origanum, mixture	lb. .35	- .90	Phenol-bismuth	oz. -	- .80	Arsenite	oz. -	- 1.65
Palm Lagos	lb. .16	- .20	Phenolphthalein	oz. 1.45	- 1.60	Benzole	oz. -	-
Kernel	lb. .35	- .40	Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb. 2.20	- 2.36	Bisulphate	oz. .90	- 1.00
Paraffin, Domestic	gal. 1.40	- 1.50	Photol	oz. -	- 4.00	Carbolate	oz. -	- 1.53
Light	gal. -	-	Pichi Herb	lb. .22	- .25	Citrate	oz. -	- 1.53
Russian	gal. -	-	Pilocarpine	gr. .10	- .12	Glycerophosphate	oz. -	- 2.32
Patchouli	oz. 2.25	- 2.50	Hydrobromide	oz. -	-	Hydrobromide	oz. -	- 1.47
Peach Kernels	lb. .45	- .55	Hydrochloride	oz. -	-	Hydrochloride	oz. -	- 1.47
Peanut	gal. 1.85	- 1.90	Phenolsulphonate	oz. -	-	Hypophosphite	oz. -	- 1.66
Pennyroyal	lb. 1.75	- 1.85	Phenol-bismuth	oz. -	-	Phosphate	oz. -	-
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb. -	-	Phenolphthalein	oz. -	-	Lactate	oz. -	- 1.66
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb. 3.35	- 3.65	Phosphorus	oz. -	-	Salicylate	oz. -	- 1.44
Hotchkiss	lb. 3.75	- 4.00	Photol	oz. -	-	Sulphate	oz. .85	- .88
Western	lb. 3.25	- 3.50	Pichi Herb	lb. .10	- .12	5-oz. cans	oz. .90	- .93
Petit Grain	oz. .75	- .85	Pipissawa Leaves	lb. .32	- .45	1-oz. cans	oz. .95	- 1.00
Pimenta	lb. 3.30	- 3.40	Plaster, calcined	bb. 2.90	- 2.95	Valerate	oz. -	-
Pine Needles	lb. 1.10	- 1.70	Platinne Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea. 1.80	- 2.00	Rape Seed, English	lb. .12	- .14
Rapeseed	gal. 1.90	- 2.00	Platinne Potassium Chlor, 15-gr. vials	ea. 2.00	- 2.20	German	lb. .10	- .11
Rhodium	oz. -.40		Pleurisy Root	lb. .25	- .30	Raspberries, dried	lb. .60	- .65
Rose, Kissanlik	oz. .30	- .40	Plumbago, C. P.	oz. .50	- .60	Red Saunders	lb. .16	- .20
Artificial	oz. 3.50	- 4.00	Podophyllin (Resin)	lb. 4.00	- 4.25	Rennet, powder	oz. -	- .75
Rosemary Flowers	lb. 1.00	- 1.15	Poke Berries	lb. .20	- .25	Resin, common	lb. .08	- .10
Trieste	lb. .75	- .90	Root	lb. .16	- .20	Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	lb. 8.00	- 8.25
Artificial	oz. 27.50	- 28.00	Powdered	lb. .20	- .25	Resor-Bisnol	lb. .12	- .18
Poppy Heads	lb. 1.00	- 1.15	Rhubarb, Canton	lb. .55	- .60	Resorcin, pure white	oz. 1.20	- 1.25
White	lb. 1.75	- 2.00	Clippings	lb. .35	- .45	Rhatany Root	lb. .27	- .35
Rue, pure	oz. .50	- .60	Powdered	lb. .75	- .85	Rhamin (Resinoid)	lb. -	- 1.00
Sage	oz. -.40		Poppy Heads	lb. .60	- .70	Rhodol (Developer), 1-lb. bottles	lb. -	-
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal. 1.65	- 1.70	Seed blue' (Maw)	lb. .85	- .90	incl. 1-oz.	oz. -	-
Sandalwood, English	lb. 14.00	- 15.00	White	lb. .36	- .38	1-oz. bottle incl.	oz. -	-
West Indian	lb. 7.50	- 8.00	Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb. 1.00	- 1.15	Rhubarb, Canton	lb. .55	- .65
Sassafras	lb. .75	- .80	White sticks	lb. 1.55	- 1.65	Clippings	lb. .35	- .45
Savin	lb. 7.25	- 7.50	Potassium Acetate	lb. 1.65	- 1.80	Powdered	lb. .75	- .85
Spearmint, pure	lb. 3.00	- 3.70	Arsenate	oz. .12	- .15	Rochelle Salt	lb. .41	- .47
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal. 1.55	- 1.65	Arsenite	oz. .02	- .15	Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot.	lb. -	-
Spruce	lb. 1.30	- 1.40	Benzolate	oz. .30	- .45	incl. 3-oz. bottle incl.	oz. -	-
Tansy	lb. 3.25	- 3.75	Bicarbonate	lb. 1.55	- 1.75	Rose Leaves, pale	lb. .90	- 1.20
Tar, U. S. P.	oz. .40	- .50	Bichromate	lb. .50	- .55	Red	lb. 1.90	- 2.15
Thyme, commercial	lb. .35	- .75	Bisulphate, cryst.	lb. -	- .80	Rosemary Flowers	lb. .55	- .60
Red, No. 1	lb. 1.55	- 1.65	C. P.	lb. 1.00	- 1.25	Leaves	lb. .25	- .30
White	lb. 1.75	- 2.00	Bisulphite	lb. 1.60	- 1.80	Rotten Stone	lb. .07	- .10
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. 4.00	- 4.50	Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure	lb. .51	- .55	Rubidium Bromide	oz. -	- 1.76
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb. 5.50	- 6.50	and powdered	lb. -	-	Todide, 1-oz. v.	ea. 2.00	- 2.25
Wintergreen	lb. 4.75	- 5.00	Borate	lb. -	-			
Synthetic	lb. 1.40	- 1.50						
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb. 5.00	- 5.25						
Wormwood, Amer., good	lb. 6.00	- 6.25						
Ylang Ylang, true	oz. 1.20	- 1.25						

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	—	3.00	Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	—	.15	Theophorin	oz.	—	—	.75
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.75	—	.80	Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	—	.14	Thiosinamine	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—	13.00	Recrystallized	lb.	.16	—	.17	1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	—	2.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	—	.40	Dried	lb.	.26	—	.28	Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	—	1.60
Domestic	lb.	.50	—	.60	Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	—	.55	Thiocool	oz.	—	—	1.68
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	—	.90	Salicylate	lb.	1.20	—	1.25	Thyme herb	lb.	.20	—	.26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	—	.15	From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	—	5.00	Thymol	lb.	22.25	—	22.75
Salicin	oz.	1.50	—	1.60	Silicate, dry	lb.	.14	—	.16	Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	18.50	—	19.50
Saliformin	oz.	—	—	1.00	Liquid	lb.	.08	—	.10	Theorhoids	lb.	—	—	16.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	—	.80	Silicofluoride	oz.	—	—	Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	—	.65	
Salol	lb.	2.00	—	2.50	Succinate	lb.	6.00	—	6.50	With leaves	lb.	.40	—	.50
Salophen	tube	1.50	—	1.80	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	—	.05	Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	.55	—	.60
Salouquine	oz.	—	—	1.25	Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	—	.12	Oxide, pure	lb.	.80	—	.90
Salpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)	lb.	—	—	—	Dry	lb.	.08	—	.12	Toluene	lb.	—	—	.50
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	—	.55	Sulphide	lb.	.30	—	.35	Tolypyran	oz.	—	—	1.25
Ground	lb.	.60	—	.65	Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	—	.17	Tomentilla Root	lb.	.40	—	.50
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.60	—	.65	Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	—	.27	Triphenin	oz.	—	—	.50
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	1.00	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8.	lb.	1.00	—	1.60	Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	—	3.00
Santonin	oz.	2.95	—	3.05	Valerate	oz.	—	—	.75	Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Saponin crude	lb.	—	—	4.00	and Potassium Tartrate	—	—	—	—	Powdered	lb.	2.45	—	2.85
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.80	—	.90	(Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	—	.44	Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	—	.50
Mexican cut	lb.	.55	—	.60	Spartein, Sulph.	oz.	7.50	—	7.75	Venice, true clothy	lb.	4.00	—	4.10
Powdered	lb.	.60	—	.65	Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.34	—	.38	Artificial	lb.	.18	—	.20
Bark	lb.	.17	—	.22	Spikenard Root	lb.	.35	—	.40	Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	—	.20	Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	—	.20
Satrapi	lb.	—	—	.40	Extra	lb.	1.50	—	1.65	Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	—	.35
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	—	.20	Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.80	—	.85	False	lb.	.40	—	.45
Scammon, Resin	oz.	.25	—	.30	Aromatic	lb.	.70	—	.75	Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.7	oz.	—	—	.40
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'loz	lb.	—	—	2.25	Ether, comp.	lb.	.52	—	.60	1-lb.	lb.	—	—	6.00
Scopolamine, Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	—	3.75	Nitrous, U. S. P.	lb.	.43	—	.55	Chlor, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—	.45
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v. ea.	75	—	1.00	Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.43	—	.55	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.v. 14	lb.	—	—	9.00	
Senechin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	1.50	Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	—	.58	1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—	.40
Seneca Root	lb.	.80	—	.90	Quill Root, white	lb.	.20	—	.24	Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—	.50
Seiditz Mixture	lb.	.52	—	.57	Starch, iodized	lb.	—	—	Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	—	.20	
Senna Leaves Alexandrin	lb.	.75	—	.90	Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	—	.55	Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	.60	—	.65	Stillington Root	lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered	lb.	.26	—	.30	Belgian	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	—	.45	Storax, liquid	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	1.25	—	1.35	
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—	—	Stovaine, 1/4-oz.	doz.	—	—	Vanillin	oz.	.80	—	.87	
3-oz.	oz.	—	—	—	1/2-oz.	doz.	—	—	Veratrine	oz.	—	—	—	
Sepia, True	oz.	—	—	.45	Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.35	—	.40	Sulphate	oz.	2.40	—	2.50
Serpentina (Va. Snake Root)	lb.	.50	—	.55	Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50	Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	—	.20
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	—	.80	Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	—	.43	Verdigrid, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	—	.50
Citrate	oz.	—	—	1.15	Seed	lb.	.20	—	.22	Veronal	oz.	—	—	4.20
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	—	1.10	Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.28	Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	—	.60
Iodide	oz.	—	—	1.19	Strontrium Acetate	oz.	.10	—	.12	100s	—	—	—	5.00
Lactate	oz.	—	—	1.00	Bromide	lb.	.80	—	.90	Verain Root	lb.	.28	—	.35
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.65	—	.70	Carbonate	lb.	.55	—	.60	Violet Flowers	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Fused Cones	oz.	.65	—	.70	Chloride	lb.	.40	—	.60	Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	—	.50
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	—	.65	Iodide	oz.	.24	—	.28	Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	—	.35
Oxide	oz.	1.10	—	1.20	Lactate	oz.	.18	—	.22	Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.25
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.70	—	.75	Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	—	.40	Water Pepper	lb.	.20	—	.25
Skulicaps Leaves	lb.	.32	—	.40	Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	—	Wax, Bay	lb.	.40	—	.45	
Powdered	lb.	.29	—	.34	Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Bees, yellow	lb.	.63	—	.65
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	—	.25	Salicylate	lb.	1.15	—	.125	Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.70	—	.75
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	3.00	Alk., pow'd, 1/8th-oz. v.	oz.	2.25	—	2.38	Japan	—	—	—	—
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	—	.45	Arsenate	oz.	—	—	White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.35	—	.40	
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	—	.22	Arsenite	oz.	—	—	Willow Bark	lb.	.15	—	.20	
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	—	.22	Glycophosphate, 1/8th-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	White Pine Bark	lb.	.03	—	.03	
White Conti's	lb.	.38	—	.45	Hypophosphite	oz.	—	—	Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	—	.16	
Soft, green	lb.	.25	—	.35	Nitrate, 1/8th oz. v.	oz.	—	—	Ground	lb.	.14	—	.18	
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	—	.16	Phosphate	oz.	—	—	Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	—	.25	
Cut	lb.	.23	—	.28	Sulphate, 1/8th oz. v.	oz.	—	—	White	lb.	—	—	.25	
Powdered	lb.	.23	—	.30	Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	—	Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.26	
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.45	—	.50	Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.52	—	.54	Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	—	.75
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) sticks	lb.	.80	—	.85	1-lb. cartons	lb.	.52	—	.54	Witch Hazel, Extract double	lb.	1.05	—	1.19
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.20	—	.25	Sulfonate	oz.	—	—	Distilled	gal.	.86	—	.88	
Arsenate	lb.	.25	—	.60	Bayer	oz.	—	—	Barrels	gal.	.15	—	.20	
Arsenate, pure	lb.	.75	—	.85	L. & F.	oz.	—	—	Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.16	—	.18	
Benzonate	lb.	.03	—	.07	Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	oz.	1.00	—	1.06	Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.90	—	.95
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	—	.07	Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	—	1.35	Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.23	—	.30
Bichromate	lb.	.35	—	.40	Sulphophytol	lb.	—	—	Xeroform	lb.	—	—	—	
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	—	.10	Subphlor Chloride	lb.	—	—	Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	—	.22	
Bitarate	lb.	.80	—	.90	Flowers	lb.	.09	—	.11	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bats.	lb.	.45	—	.55
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	oz.	3.20	—	3.40	Iodide	lb.	.28	—	.32	Benzzoate	oz.	.90	—	1.00
Bromide	lb.	.50	—	.55	Lac, precipitated	lb.	.70	—	.80	Bromide	oz.	.20	—	.25
Carbon (Sal Soda), C. P., cryst.	lb.	.02	—	.04	Roll	lb.	.06	—	.07	Chloride, fused	lb.	.70	—	.95
Dried purified	lb.	.16	—	.18	Washed	lb.	.11	—	.13	Granulated	lb.	.35	—	.40
Granulated	lb.	.02	—	.04	Sumac bark	lb.	.12	—	.16	Iodide	oz.	.28	—	.32
Chlorate	lb.	.55	—	.65	Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	—	.40	Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	—	.18	Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07	—	.12	Gran., free from Aa.	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Cinnamate	oz.	.60	—	.70	Talcum powdered	lb.	.04	—	.06	Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	—	.25
Citrate	lb.	.80	—	.85	Purified	lb.	.16	—	.20	Lactophosphate	oz.	—	—	—
Cyanide	lb.	.40	—	.55	Tamerinds	kegs	6.25	—	.65	Oxide, American	lb.	.18	—	.20
Glycerophosphate, 75 p. c.	oz.	.18	—	.22	Tannalbin	oz.	—	—	Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	1.00	—	1.05	
Hypophosphite, cryst.	lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Tannoforno	oz.	—	—	Peroxide	lb.	2.70	—	2.80	
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.04	—	.06	Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	1.00	—	1.10	Phenate	oz.	—	—	25
Granular	lb.	.02	—	.06	No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	—	Phenol	oz.	1.00	—	1.10	
Iodide (oz. 37-40)	lb.	4.25	—	4.50	Levant Emetic	lb.	.85	—	.90	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	—	—
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	—	.25	Terpineol	lb.	.60	—	.65	Permanganate	oz.	—	—	45
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c. b.	lb.	.17	—	.20	Therpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.	lb.	.95	—	.105	Phosphate	lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Nitrate	lb.	.17	—	.30	Thalline sulphate	oz.	.75	—	.80	Phosphide	oz.	.30	—	.40
Nitrite	lb.	—	—	.90	Theobromine	oz.	—	—	Salicylate	oz.	—	—	—	
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Theocin	oz.	—	—	Stearate	lb.	—	—	.65	
Perborate	lb.	.55	—	.60	—	—	—	—	Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	—	.10	
Permanganate	lb.	—	—	.58	—	—	—	—	C. P.	lb.	.35	—	.40	
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	—	1.05	—	—	—	—	Valerate	lb.	—	—	13.00	

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The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

24980—It is desired by a firm in India that it be put in touch with American manufacturers of coal-tar dyes for cotton, silk, wool, etc., and for sulphur dyes and industrial chemicals. Reference.

24986—A firm in India desires to purchase or to secure an agency on commission for chemicals, such as alum, tartaric acid, and citric acid. Payment in 60 days usually, or cash against documents at destination. Reference.

24994—A firm in India desires to purchase or to secure an agency on a commission basis, for cheap toilet soaps. Terms, usually 60 days, or cash against documents at destination. Reference.

25000—Chemical products are desired by a large firm in Italy. A list of the chemicals desired and other information may be had on application to the bureau or its district offices.

25022—A man in the Netherlands desires an agency for fertilizers, feedstuffs, and chemical products. He wishes the exclusive agency for these products in Belgium and, if possible, in part of France. Correspondence may be in English.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

American Cyanamid.....	19	25
do preferred	52	57
Barrett Company.....	105	109
do preferred	107	109
By-Products Coke.....	163	165
Caesin Co. of America.....	37	42
Davison Chemical.....	36	39
Dow Chemical.....	230	245
do preferred	98	100
Electro Bleaching.....	140	250
Federal Chemical.....	93	95
do preferred	101	104
Freeport Texas New.....	43	45
General Chemical.....	200	225
do preferred	111	115
Grasselli Chemical.....	230	240
Hooker Electro Chemical.....	80	90
do preferred	80	86
Kentucky Solvay.....	215	240
Merrimac Chemical.....	84	87
Michigan Limestone & Chemical.....	15	20
do preferred	19	22
Mulford Co. H. K.....	55	60
Mutual Chemical.....	150	..
Niagara Alkali preferred.....	100	110
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.....	94%	69
Rollin Chemical.....	58	80
do preferred	95	110
Semet Solvay Co.....	230	240
do rights.....	39	43
Smith Agricultural Chemical.....	..	135
Solvay Process	300	320
Standard Chemical.....	105	135

